

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



WHEN  
*IS DEMOCRACY SAFE?*

L. XXXVIII

-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1939

-

NO. 2

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



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—WILL ROGERS.

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# OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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## Magazine Chat...

Our cover picture this month is a wood block print. This is probably the oldest known method of reproducing an illustration. It is entirely hand cut by some craftsman of a by-gone day. Several blocks are dovetailed together for this particular block, and as it evidently has been printed many times, there are tiny white streaks showing where the edges of the blocks have worn down.

But notice the up-swept hair-do's on some of the young lady factory workers. The height of style today, and their hats are very much in the 1939 style picture, too.

This print was loaned to us by the Baltimore Museum of Art as were the cut appearing in the frontispiece by Kalish, called "The Spirit of Labor," and the remarkable drawing entitled "Labor Defends the Freedom of the Press," by the great French satirist, Daumier. To our knowledge this has never been published in any labor periodical in the United States before, but it epitomizes labor's struggle for sound information.

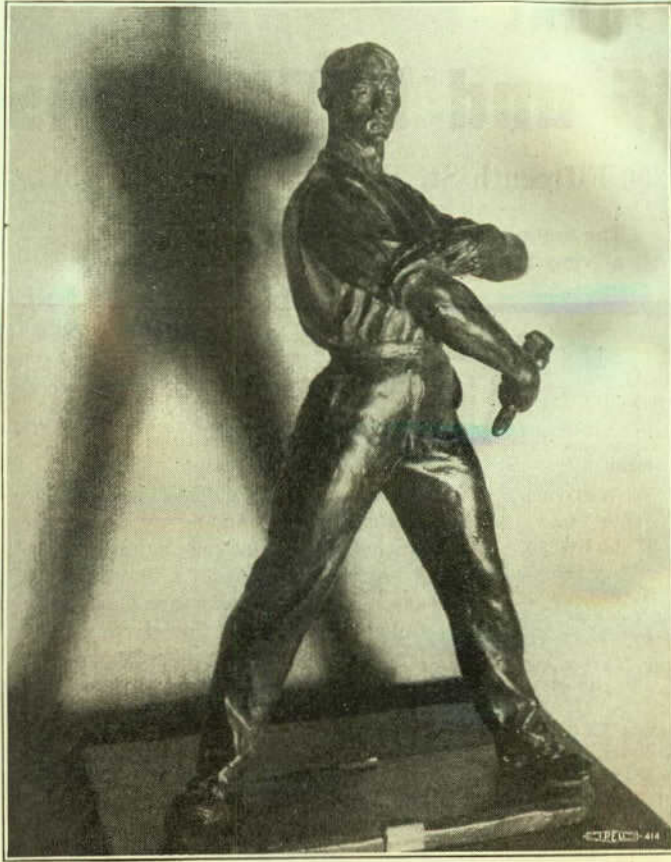
Brother George J. Thornton, one of our reader members, writes to us to thank us for publishing Boyle O'Reilly's stirring poetic words on the United States.

The vivid alphabetic exercise of Joyce Freedman published in this number indicates how interested children are in the occupation of their fathers. Joyce is the daughter of Nat Freedman, L. U. B-3.

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Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

## Trade Unionist Soliloquy

By Martha Thompson Hickok

*And when I die in exchange for  
A lifetime of contemplation, that  
I might better serve my fellow-men,  
I expect no more than my likeness in some out-of-the-way labor paper.  
This in exchange for 50 or 60 years of  
Eternal fighting, and striving, of  
Constant study, so that I might be on par with the best—stand a chance of  
Winning—winning what? Nothing for  
Myself—anything I might for posterity—  
That I don't even have—and my reward?  
Poverty—and down the line a smile or nod from some grimy worker—a  
more prosperous  
America—the preamble to the Constitution fulfilled—and for me obscur-  
ity—and would  
I change all this?—It's not too late—  
I'm young—I would not—  
So must have thought Andrew Furuseth and my dad and yet, today, who,  
reading this, remembers they had ever dreamed a dream.—*





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1939

NO. 2

## Making Democracy Safe for the World

ANYBODY with half an eye on public opinion is aware that millions of people have spontaneously sprung to the defense of democracy in the United States of America.

There is no formal organization—and this is all to the good—of any associations to defend democratic institutions and principles, but there is every evidence that there is stubborn resistance to either physical or cultural aggression from those nations which consider democracy old-fashioned. The recent tirade of Adolf Hitler against the democracies is evidence in itself that the German dictator is displeased with the obdurate reactions in America against his propaganda. The United States is no pushover for tyros in the field of cheap publicity. The United States is not an Austria.

One of the tools that Americans use effectively against such pompous puppets like Mussolini and Hitler is ridicule. Recently a Broadway play brings down the house with a scene in which Hitler and his cabinet scuttle like rats when Thomas E. Dewey walks into their council chamber.

American communists fare little better. They have sought to forward their movement in the United States by concealing their real purposes and by pretending that they are advancing the American tradition. The slogan, "Communism is Twentieth Century Americanism" is a case in point. They pretend affection for American institutions. Earl Browder recently in a broadcast denied that communism denied religious freedom. All these are momentous concessions of dictatorial partisans keenly recognizing the sweep of resistance that Americans are offering to autocracy.

### POLLS OF PUBLIC OPINION

A significant straw in the wind is the recent release from the offices of George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, the agency that makes national polls on every conceivable subject. Dr. Gallup publicly challenges Hitler's dictum in *Mein Kampf* that the people collectively are always stupid. Dr. Gallup contends that the polls of his organization demonstrated the mass intelligence of the American people. Dr. Gallup quoted Lord Bryce, a British critic of American institutions. He recalled that Lord Bryce stated that the final stage

### Spontaneous upsurge of interest in American institutions confounds dictators.

in democracy was "one in which the will of the republic could be known at all times." Dr. Gallup reviewed some of his recent polls. He revealed that 60 per cent favored a boycott of Germany; 70 per cent approved the temporary withdrawal of the United States ambassador, and 94 per cent opposed the measures against the Jews.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has felt the pulse of this movement. Since the beginning a little over a year ago of its discussion of democracy in relation to dictatorship, it has received scores of letters approving the JOURNAL'S position. A typical letter came this month from R. H. Phillips, of New York. The letter read: "Just a suggestion: In your editorials, if you must strafe Hitler, strafe the murderer Stalin, too. Many of your fellow unionists think this way."

The stage, which always feels public opinion intimately, and which, if it succeeds must tap both the superficial and profound currents of public opinion, is responsive to this new regard for democracy. "The American Way," gives promise of success in New York City. It is nothing more than a cavalcade of American history. The point is this: the professional patrioteers are not doing the defending of American institutions. It is being done by common citizens in all sincerity.

Americans are beginning to be aware that thousands of citizens have built the American tradition. Every generation has had its crisis and though the present crisis may be more acute and widespread, it is no different in kind than others. During the Great War of 1914-1918, Americans fought over the present issues quite as ardently, and probably with more bitterness and less unanimity than they are doing today.

### ALL PARTICIPATE

This struggle lives on in the speeches of Woodrow Wilson. He said at Chicago, April 6, 1912: "America lives in the heart of every man everywhere who wishes to find a region where he will be free to

work out his destiny at he chooses." In October that same year, Mr. Wilson asserted in New York City: "Government is an enterprise of mankind, not an enterprise of party." In 1917, at his second inaugural, Mr. Wilson declared: "We shall be the more American if we remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind."

Mr. Wilson always considered himself a spokesman for this democratic tradition. It is a curious thing that he took exactly the same position as Dr. Gallup does. In Wilson's "New Freedom," he then president said:

"When I hear a popular vote spoken of as mob government I feel like telling the man who dares so to speak that he has no right to call himself an American. . .

"What is a mob? A mob is a body of men in hot contact with one another, moved by ungovernable pressure to do a hasty thing that they will regret the next day. Do you see anything resembling a mob in that voting population of the countryside, men tramping over the mountains, men going to the general store up in the village, men moving in little talking groups to the corner grocery to cast their ballots—is that your notion of a mob? Or is it your notion of a free, self-governing people? I am not afraid of the judgments so expressed if you give men time to think, if you give them a clear conception of the things they are to vote for; because the chiefest conviction and passion of my heart is that the common people, by which I mean all of us, are to be absolutely trusted."

When may Americans know when democracy is actually functioning? We have set down 10 tests for a functioning democracy as follows:

1. When citizens can read, write, and think, when there is universal free education.
2. When free speech is actual.
3. When the press is free, not hypocritically controlled by either advertisers or politicians.
4. When workers are free to organize without coercion, interference or restraint.
5. When unions are uncontrolled by bureaucrats.



6. When unions take the responsibility they have achieved through economic co-operation.

7. When sound co-operative relations exist between management and labor.

8. When actual democratic government exists in industry as well as in legislatures.

9. When no propaganda is concealed.

10. When foreign nations are estopped from subsidizing magazines and newspapers and spending money for concealed propaganda.

### A LITERATE PEOPLE

Here is a running comment on these tests:

1. The basis of democracy is accurate and sound information. If people cannot recognize a lie when they see it, there is no hope for democracy. Hitler, for instance, frankly states that he operates his government on lies. His contempt for the people permits this philosophy. There is no hope for democracy unless citizens become informed by reading, unless they can express themselves in decent English.

2. In a democracy, free speech must be actual. If a man can only say those things that are pleasing to those people in power, there is no free speech. Every man should have his say. He should have the right to make a fool of himself even. Faith must be vested in the general intelligence to sift truth from error and to act upon the truth.

3. This right of free speech must of course be extended to the press, but this also must be an actual extension and not merely a hypocritical right for one group or class to project their propaganda through the newspapers.

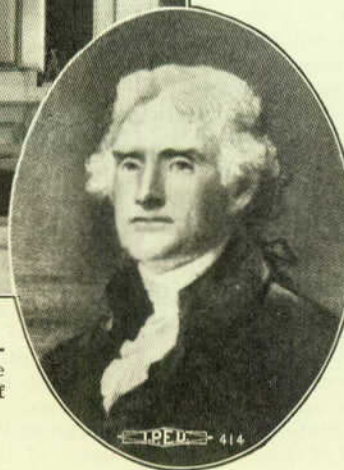
4. The right to union organization is paramount to the existence of a democracy. The first minority that is attacked under a dictatorship is always the trade unions.

5. Here again hypocrisy must be detected and scotched. Unions that exist as the creatures of the government or of bureaucrats as they do in Russia are not unions at all in the democratic sense. They merely keep the form and destroy the vitality.

6. Economic co-operation in union organization is organized power, but power must dele-



A shrine for democracy—the display of the original Declaration of Independence.



gate responsibility. Unions must live up to this responsibility. They must return value received to society for granting the right of organization.

7. Sound co-operative relations between management and labor are certainly essential to democracy. This im-

plies some machinery within industry for carrying on these relationships. Neither management nor labor controls under such machinery, but the control policy is the result of negotiations under machinery.

8. This point grows out of the sound relationship between management and labor.

9. Propaganda in a democracy is only dangerous when its sources are concealed. Every citizen and every group of citizens have a right to have their say. It is not more fair for capitalists to pose as liberty-lovers in a Liberty League than it is for dictatorship-lovers to pose as democrats in the Communist Party.

10. The values of democracy are guaranteed under the Constitution to all citizens. These values are not extended to citizens who work for foreign powers by accepting subsidies from them. The very soul of democracy is involved in this citizenship, and democracies need not extend their values to foreign propagandists who pose as citizens.

Let us be glad that we are born in this age and within the swirl and current of the new freedom. Let us do each our share to leave the dams down, and not build them up in our own bosoms; for it is

in peoples' bosoms that all these dams exist. We must permit the floods of life to run freely. It is not from any one of our reforms, arts, sciences and churches but out of all of them that salvation flows. What shall we do to assist in this great process?

What relation do we bear to the movement? That is the question which requires a lifetime for its answer. Our knowledge of the subject changes constantly under experience. At first we desire to help vigorously; and we do all in our power to assist mankind. As time goes on we perceive more and more clearly that the advancement of the world does not depend upon us, but that we, rather, are bound up in it, and can command no foothold of our own. At last we see that our very ambitions, desires and hopes in the matter are a part of the Supernal Machinery moving through all things, and that

(Cont. on page 105)

### When Is Democracy Safe?

1. When citizens can read, write and think, when there is universal free education.

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# Does Newspaper Guild Color the News?

**Q**UESTIONING eyes are being cast upon the American Newspaper Guild, captained by Heywood Broun. Is the Guild reaching for control of the news sources of the country?

In an article in Scribner's Magazine recently, Henry F. Pringle, noted journalist and author, discusses the history of the Guild's rise. He raises the question of news distortion by the Guild:

"What does the Guild's balance sheet look like? On the debit side one finds it verging toward too much centralization, its policies and activities dominated by the New York group. A growing tendency is to limit the authority of local Guilds. I am sure that Broun, Eddy, Victor Pasche, Morris Watson, and perhaps one or two others, are really running the show. Then the Guild is in a precarious financial condition.

"But more important, it seems to me, must be put the potential, rather than existing, danger of news distortion. The ANG is now committed to Lewis's CIO, lined up against fascism, against the Spanish Revolution, Japan, Ford and Tom Girdler. Reporters are human, particularly the best reporters. Will a re-

**Embarrassing questions by important journalists being asked.**

*porter covering, for example, the epic struggle between the AFL and the CIO be ably wholly to retain his objectivity when he belongs to a CIO union?*

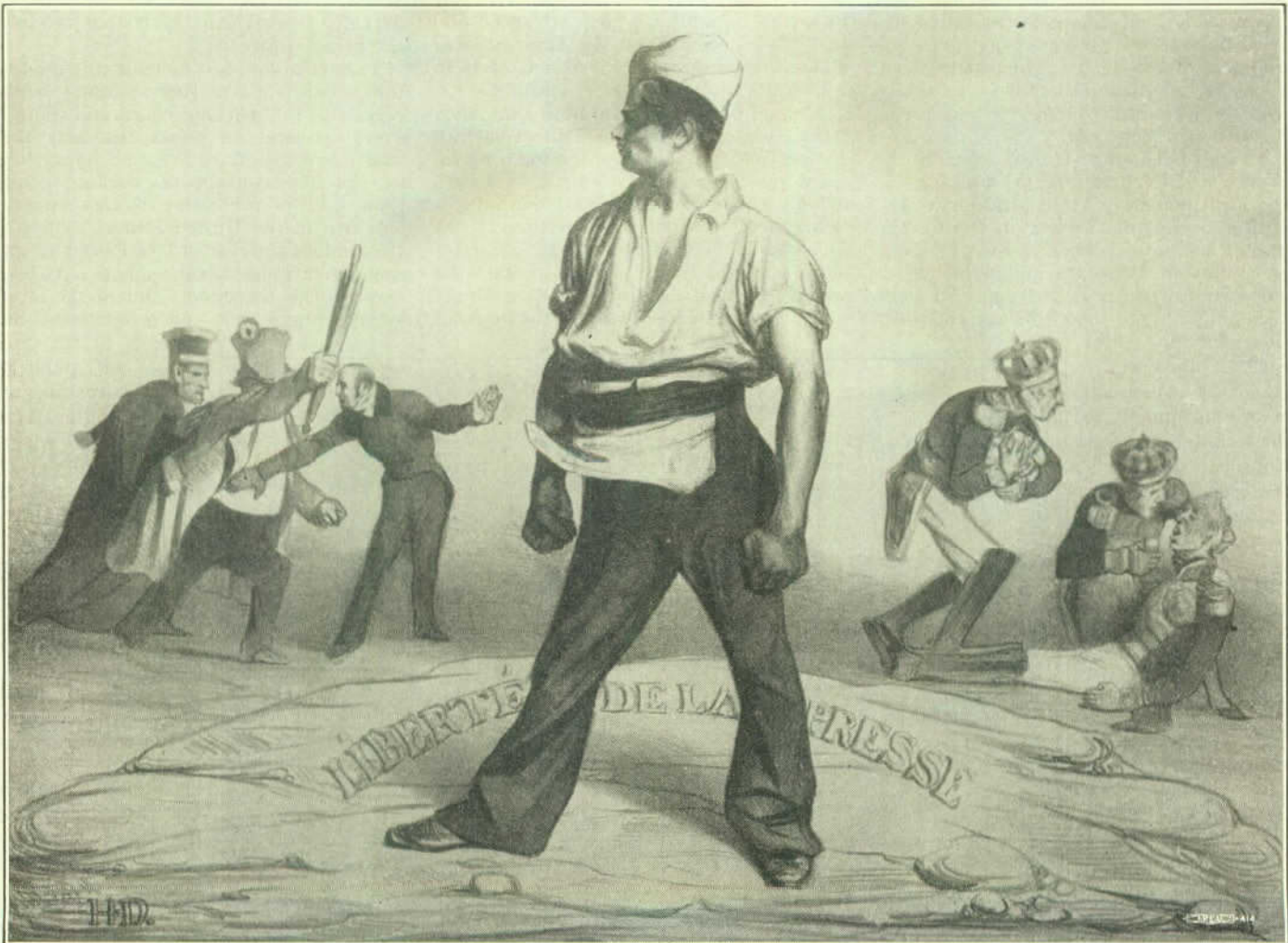
"On the credit side of the ledger is the unquestioned fact that the ANG has done a first-rate job in improving wages and working conditions. Even more important has been the Guild's insistence on severance pay depending on years of service, on intelligent hours of work, on the five-day week. There is no doubt whatever that even the publishers who loudly decline to deal with the Guild have pondered the wisdom of instituting its reforms, and many of them have done so."

The same sort of indictment is being raised in other directions. All of these questions are fundamental, and involve the question of freedom of the press which in turn determines in large measure the course of democracy in the United States. Labor has always stood for the freedom of the press. The American

Federation of Labor founded its own press in the early days of its struggle for existence in order that union members might get facts about unionism undistorted. During that crucial period from 1900 to 1918, labor was one of the severest critics of the capitalist press and frequently charged that the public was never given a true idea of unionism either in its theory or practice. Following the great war, there was an improvement in the reporting of labor news by the daily papers and a few important dailies employed labor editors, who made a specialty of understanding the trade union movement. Frequently leftists declared that there could never be any free press as long as the press was a big business controlled by big advertisers. One theory advanced for insuring clean news was to give reporters independence, and at that time it was declared also that if reporters were unionized, they would have this independence and there would be no news distortion.

## WHERE IS THE GUILD?

The Guild began its career as a member of the American Federation of Labor, (Continued on page 111)



LABOR DEFENDING THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art.



# Closer Relations with South American Labor

*Dan W. Tracy, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, plenipotentiary delegate to the Conference of American States, Lima, Peru, appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in February, and strongly advocated closer relations with South American labor. His report to the council—of world-wide significance—is given in full.*

Mr. President Green and Members of the Council:

**I**N keeping with the good-neighbor policy of our government and in line with the tradition of the American Federation of Labor, I return to you from the important inter-American conference at Lima, Peru, ardently to advocate closer relationships with the labor movements of the South American countries. As you know I was honored by the President of the United States with the appointment as the sole labor delegate to the Eighth International Conference of American States.

I left our country with a party headed by the Secretary of State on November 25 and returned to this country on January 13. This interstate conference afforded me an opportunity to meet the labor leaders of South American countries and permitted me to get intimate glimpses of the labor movement in Peru. I may say at the outset that I was shown every respect and courtesy by the workers of South America.

I addressed the United Society of Workers of Peru and visited a number of the local unions in the capital city. The United Society of Workers of Peru is the parent body of all organized workers and is similar in structure and principle to our own American Federation of Labor. I should point out that 1938 saw the presence for the first time of a delegate from the American labor movement to the conference of American states, a conference that attracted delegates from 21 important nations.

It was my privilege to serve as chairman of the United States section of the Committee on Pan American Union and the International Conference of American States. This committee acted as a resolutions committee and passed on all resolutions submitted by delegates, including labor delegates. This afforded me an opportunity to have

**President Tracy makes epochal report to Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. World significance.**

contacts on a formal basis with labor leaders. I was also a member of the committee on Inter-American Institute on Economics and Finance.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS' INFLUENCE

The American Federation of Labor has a precedent on relationships with labor movements in South America. You will recall that the Pan American Federation of Labor was founded at the instance of Samuel Gompers. You recall that the first congress of the Pan American Federation was held at Laredo, Texas, about 20 years ago. On the morning of the opening of the congress the English speaking delegates met in Laredo and the Spanish speaking delegates met across the border in Nuevo Laredo. In two great columns the delegates advanced simultaneously to the borders from the adjoining republics. They advanced and met at the center of the International Bridge which crossed the Rio Grande in a magnificent gesture of friendship.

Samuel Gompers declared at that time, "The conference of the Pan American Federation of Labor represented a movement by the people to express the will of the people for peace and mutual advantage in international relations." At all times during Mr. Gompers' relationships with the South American states he was very careful to adhere to a single policy of never interfering in the internal

affairs of these countries but always to offer neighborly co-operation and aid.

## LABOR'S UNIVERSAL AIM

In my contacts with the labor delegates of Lima I became aware that there was a strong upward surge toward organization in these countries. I came to believe also that though these countries differ widely among themselves and from the United States of America, still the labor movement in its tempo and ideals was not impossibly remote from our own and in many aspects strongly resembled our own movement. Moreover, these countries are following in many things the same trend that we behold here in the United States, that is, of using their organized power to stimulate government to social uses.

I had opportunity to view the Peruvian movement most closely and will undertake to describe to you what is taking place there as an example of what I mean. In Peru the government is co-operating closely with the United Society of Workers. The present administration has passed 200 labor laws. Moreover the enforcement of these laws is followed scrupulously. Enforcement is vested in the Minister of Labor and from my brief experience there I can report that the laws are being enforced.

There is a low-cost housing administration which is attempting to supply better houses to the working class, and there is every attempt to offset the fact that wages are generally low and hours long by the improvement of working conditions. Laws protecting women surpass our own in the United States. There is tremendous interest in social security and some remarkable advancements have been made in this direction. One of the interesting things that the government has

done is to set up a chain of publicly-owned restaurants called Popular Cafes, where good wholesome Peruvian meals are served to the people at four to six cents per meal. Every morning 2,500 needy school children are given breakfast free. This is a substantial meal and is more like our lunch than breakfast. These cafeterias are located in working class districts where they will be of most use to the workers.

There is an elaborate system of apprenticeship training—perhaps not of the type that would meet the full approval of



TRACY MEETS WITH PERUVIAN LABOR LEADERS



the American Federation of Labor, but effective no less. It is compulsory military training in Peru, but 75 per cent of this training is apprenticeship training. When a man emerges from the army, he is equipped vocationally.

The point that I am making is that Peru, as do the other South American states, manifests the same trend as that revealed throughout the world, namely, of building a more social government in response to the wishes and aims of the working people.

#### ADVISES CLOSER CO-OPERATION

My contact in Peru and with labor leaders from the other American states leads me to say emphatically that the American Federation of Labor can contribute greatly to solidarity and peace in the western hemisphere through closer co-operation with the workers of the respective countries.

As this council knows, the time is ripe for this sort of co-operation. It is my conviction that in spite of fascist, nazi and communist propaganda in South America—and this is considerable—the South American workers want democracy of the type that we enjoy in the United States of America.

At this point I should tell you that I found in Peru many card men belonging to the American Federation of Labor, holding important positions in copper, silver and oil enterprises of this country. These men understand unionism and are capable, I believe, of performing an ambassadorial service in our relationships with Peruvian workers.

Turning now to the organic accomplishments of this great conference, may I point out some of the actions which appear to me to be closely related to democracy and to the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Take, for instance, the resolution on persecution for racial or religious motives. The republics represented at this conference declared:

"1. That, in accordance with the funda-



PRESIDENT TRACY CONFERRING WITH RECEPTION COMMITTEE

mental principle of equality before the law, any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America.

"2. That the democratic conception of the state guarantees to all individuals the conditions essential for carrying on their legitimate activities with self respect.

"3. That they will always apply these principles of human solidarity. (Approved December 23, 1938)."

Surely this resolution might well be derived from the Declaration of Independence of our own country.

May I call attention, too, to Resolution No. 72 on the teaching of democracy? This resolution states:

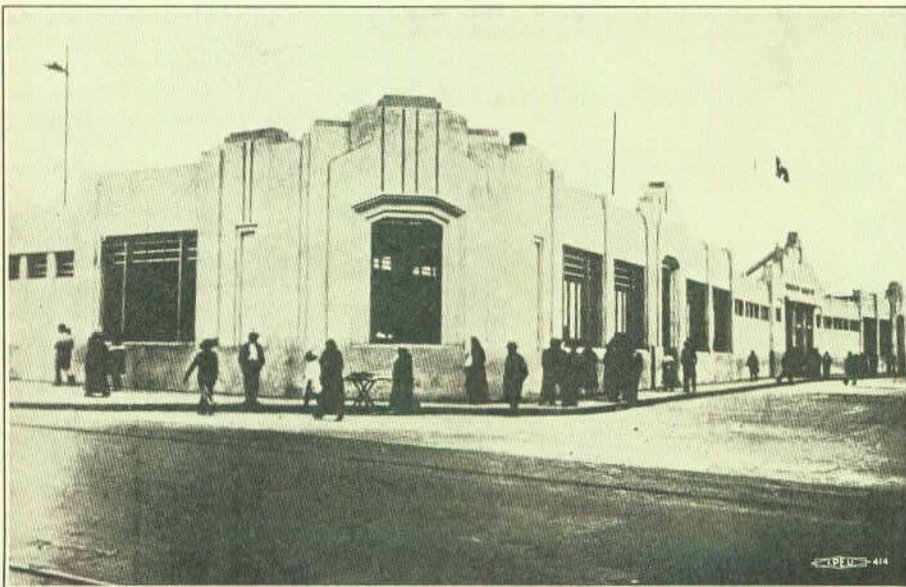
"1. That in accordance with their re-

spective legislations, the American countries intensify in their educational establishments—primary, secondary, professional, and university—the teaching of democratic principles, pointing out the benefits obtained from institutions founded on such principles, in all phases of domestic or international relations. In order that the defense and dissemination of democratic ideology may be carried on under more effective conditions, adequate manuals, especially those on civic instruction, should be prepared for that purpose.

"2. That there be entrusted to the national committees of intellectual co-operation, the supervision of the fulfillment of these recommendations together with the organization, as each state may decide, of an educational and informative program through the press, the theatre, the cinema, radio broadcasting, courses for adults, popular lectures and any other measures which will increase and affirm the love of democracy and its institutions in the masses of the people. (Approved December 24, 1938)."

This resolution at once suggests what I believe was the true spirit of this conference. It suggests, too, the trend away from the brutal totalitarian philosophy. Many other resolutions reinforce this view. For instance, one resolution provides for an exchange of students and professors between the countries. Another resolution provides for the interchange of culture through radio broadcasting. There are several resolutions that deal with labor migration on a sensible basis, guaranteeing to the migrant worker a labor contract.

Indeed, I think that it is just to say that a colossal job was efficiently performed at Lima that is destined to emphasize for the western world the democratic creed and procedure. The one hundred tenth resolution or declaration



ONE OF THE POPULAR CAFES, GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND OPERATED AT LIMA

(Continued on page 111)



# U. S. Labor Before Peruvian Workers

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

I AM grateful for this opportunity of meeting with you and for the pleasure of addressing you. Your committee has been generous with its time and attention to both Mrs. Tracy and myself. We had the pleasure on Sunday last of the company of your committee in showing to us your city and its fine architecture; also projects being sponsored and inaugurated by your government in behalf of and for the benefit of the workers.

I was impressed with the modern homes and the recreational facilities supplied for the benefit of the workers and their families. These modern homes with their pleasant environment and surroundings, I am quite sure, will make healthier, happier and better citizens. The popular restaurants were inspiring. These institutions where the worker may purchase wholesome food at a fair price in a pleasant environment will aid the worker to become a good citizen of his community and his country. For after all, a well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed worker makes a good citizen of any country. It was most interesting to find that while your government has established these popular restaurants for the workers, they are operated without profit and without financial loss to your government and the plan meets with no objection from private business.

Your wide boulevards, streets and highways are another project your government has undertaken to improve the beauty, as well as economic conditions, of both your city and your nation. These social projects were interesting to me as a representative of the workers in the United States. We have similar enterprises within our own country.

Our government has grappled with the problem of low cost housing. A number of government agencies have been created, chief of which is the United States Housing Administration.

## President Tracy addresses United Societies of Workers at Lima.

This administration makes loans to local housing authorities, state and city, for slum clearance and workers' homes. It is a supervising agency and does not initiate projects direct. Funds at low interest rates are supplied and direct subsidies, thereby reducing rents to low levels.

### PUBLIC HOUSING IN U. S.

Another agency is the housing division of the Public Works Administration. This agency has been engaged primarily in slum clearance and construction of urban low rent housing. It has authority to purchase sites, demolish unfit areas and erect low rent housing structures. It influences the setting of rentals and provides for local management.

Another agency that has had a marked effect upon housing is the Federal Housing Administration which, strictly speaking, is not a housing administration at all, but a mortgage insurance administration. This agency insures loans on houses and strongly stimulates the construction industry. Behind this agency stands the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This furnishes funds for larger projects.

Apartments and homes thus built are equipped with modern conveniences, furnishing playgrounds, swimming pools, laundry rooms, light, heat, gas or electric stoves, and general janitor service outside of the interior of the apartment. The rates paid by the workers in those modern apartments depend on the location of the apartment and the classification of the worker. The average price paid by the worker is \$6 to \$14 per room, again depending upon the location of the apartment and the worker's classification.

During the past five and a half years our government has passed many laws for the direct benefit of the workers. There are too many for me to mention here tonight but I shall mention a few that we, as workers, consider of most importance: First, the National Labor Relations Act, which protects collective bargaining and gives to the workers the right to organize without coercion, interference or restraint. It guarantees the right of the workers to select their own representatives. Second, the Works Progress Administration was created by law and through Executive Order of the President of the United States for the purpose of providing work opportunities for the unemployed. The workers employed on Works Progress Administration are paid a minimum of 40 cents per hour. However, the wage scales and conditions established by the recognized labor organizations are recognized by the Works Progress Administration and are applied to the craftsmen employed on work coming under

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

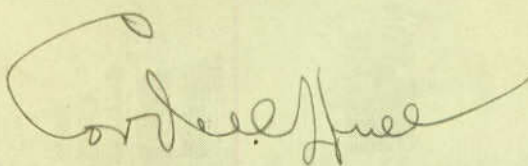
January 10, 1939.

My dear Mr. Tracy:

It affords me real personal satisfaction to express my deep appreciation for the public service which you so ably rendered as a Delegate to the Pan American Conference at Lima. You discharged your duties and responsibilities in a spirit of generous cooperation, and we were indeed fortunate in having the benefit of your effective assistance. It was a great pleasure for me thus to have been associated with you in the work of that important Conference.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Tracy, in which Mrs. Hull joins,

Sincerely yours,



The Honorable  
Dan W. Tracy,  
1301 Vermont Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

(Cont. on page 105)



# Charlie, Here Are Your Western Hooks

**"B**ROTHER PAULSEN, here's your western hooks!" This is the gist of a letter written last month to Charles M. Paulsen, of Chicago, chairman of the International Executive Council, and thereby hangs a story of a set of lineman's accoutrements that hung rusting for more than 40 years in a photographer's shop in a little Wisconsin town, waiting for the owner to come back and claim them. He never did. It took the publication in this JOURNAL of the picture that was taken on that long-ago day, of three tough young linemen with the tools of their trade—plus the shrewd intuition of a certain international vice president—to send those hooks on their way home.

A page of pictures of "I. B. E. W. Pioneers" was a feature of the November JOURNAL. One of them showed a photographer's tasty arrangement of three slim young linemen complete with belts, coil of wire, block and fall, and their western hooks hung over their shoulders. The man in the center of the picture was identified as our veteran, Brother Paulsen. The time when the picture was taken, and the names of the other two hikers, could not be ascertained. It was just a relic from the rich past of this organization.

It was the keen deductive powers of Vice President C. J. McGlogan that sent the hooks hiking homeward, and the explanation is contained in the following letter:

"Dear Paulsen:

"We were exceedingly happy to note in a recent issue of our International JOURNAL a cut of your picture taken some years ago up, we think, in the state of Wisconsin.

"We are happy for the reason that last summer while driving through the larger of the smaller communities in the state of Wisconsin, we noted in a photographer's window a pair of western hooks with a placard on them that they were desirous of contacting the owner of these antiquated tools. We went in to talk it over with the photographer, and were informed by him that years and years ago three tough linemen, the toughest of whom was the tallest and wore a derby, had had their picture taken in his studio and the tallest gentleman left a pair of western hooks, and he asked me if I could find out just who this tall gentleman was. I, of course, appreciated the fact of your booming days and realized they should belong to you. However, I waited the publication of your picture in the JOURNAL and there Charles M. Paulsen sat with his western hooks over his right shoulder, a belt with no safety, because he was tough enough to hang on with his heels, with a roll of No. 8 iron wire.

"I was successful in securing your hooks and straps, which we are taking the liberty of returning to you under separate cover.

**Climbers used by chairman of I. B. E. W. Executive Council, 40 years ago, become interesting and valuable relic.**

## CASE FOR GLASS CASE

"We were told by the photographer that the wire had rusted and the rope on the blocks had rotted, so you must admit that I did a pretty good job in retrieving at least the western hooks and straps, and due to the fact that they are now being returned to you, we hope that they will grace the walls in a suitable glass case, either at your office at 134, or at your downtown office, in order that all that may gaze upon them may know and realize that there was a time when you really hiked poles, and wanted to prove it.

"With sincerest well wishes, I am

"Fraternally yours,

"C. J. MCGLOGAN."

Brother McGlogan figured it out by pure power of deduction, but since the picture appeared we have received further testimony that establishes beyond controversy the fact that the hooks really are Paulsen's, whether that gentleman cares to affirm it or no. This further link that makes the circle complete also gives us the names of the other two tough young linemen, the date and place when the picture was taken. It is a letter from Brother Charles McCauley, of Hurley, Wis.

"On page 581 of the November JOURNAL, I find a photograph of some early-



This is the picture that brought the hooks back home.

day linemen that interests me. The photo on the lower right was taken at Oconomowoc, Wis., in the summer of 1894. The names, left to right, are: Tommy Miller, C. M. Paulsen, and Dan McCauley, a brother of mine, who at present resides at Hibbing, Minn. Paulsen was foreman of the crew at the time and I was also a member of the crew as a lineman.

"There are only two members of this crew who are now living, my brother and myself—and of course, Brother Paulsen. I retired on April 15, 1938, after 50 years and two weeks of continuous service as lineman for the Bell Telephone Co. and the C. and N. W. Ry. Co."

There is one more question that might call for an answer. That is, why did Paulsen leave the hooks? He'll have to answer that himself.

## WHAT MAKES WESTERN HOOKS?

In the early days, linemen furnished their own equipment, hooks, belt, safety, etc., and suited their personal preference. Later, because of compensation laws, employers took the responsibility of furnishing approved equipment for the hikers' hazardous work. The western hooks were largely superseded by the eastern type, the latter being generally conceded to be better braced.

The cat or squirrel runs up a tree by digging his claws in the bark. The lineman's hooks make it possible for him to run up a bare pole almost as nimbly as the agile animal. Both the eastern and western hooks are equipped with the same sharp spur under the foot of the climber, which he digs into the wood; the difference is in the position of the metal shank which is strapped against the hiker's leg. In the eastern hooks this goes up the inside of the leg, in a direct line with the spur. The western hooks have the shank going up the outside of the leg making a shape like the letter J with the spur forming a finish to the tail of the J. Both varieties are equipped with straps at ankle and just below the knee. But because in the western hooks the spur was not in a straight line with the shank, a pad had to be worn to protect the calf from cutting by the upper strap, and the hooks had a tendency to roll. But as most linemen said, "it all depends what you started in with and got used to."

As another Brother, E. E. Hoskinson, writes, also inspired by Paulsen's western hooks:

"Boy, oh boy, what tools they were, and well do I know it, for I learned to climb on them and only in later years went to the eastern spurs. They were not so bad when you had only white cedar poles to climb, but when you got into the country where they used chestnut, red cedar, black locust or the square sawed pine poles—it was no child's play."

No story of the hooks can be complete

(Continued on page 108)



# Now at Long Last, It Begins to Be Told

WASHINGTON columnists are credited with being in a peculiar position to get news. Frequently these columnists are pointed out by New York commentators as winners of inside scoops on government policies. They are said to get grapevine information quite accurate and anticipatory of later official action. They are also said to be used by important government people as "straws in the wind" or political kites to test out public opinion.

Two young men, collaborating writers, Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, operate a column called the "Capitol Parade." This column appears in important daily newspapers. These collaborators also write for the Saturday Evening Post. Their policy has been quite realistic. They give the facts as they get them and let the chips fall where they will.

Significant, therefore, is an article that appeared in late January by Alsop and Kintner on the National Labor Relations Board. This article purports to be emanating from the President's staff at the White House. It predicts that there will be a purge of left wingers from the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Alsop and Mr. Kintner say:

"There is a distinct chance that lawmakers anxious to reform the National Labor Relations Board will find the White House in rather co-operative mood. The truth is that the President and his lieutenants, while keeping mum for political reasons, are thoroughly annoyed with the board.

"The two commonest criticisms of the NLRB are that it is a one-sided court, allowing no appeal by employers, and that its staff is infested with extreme left wingers, burning with the usual blind zeal of the extreme left. The criticisms originate among the President's enemies.

## National Labor Relations Board confronted with angry public opinion. White House takes cognizance of board's administrative policies.

Surprisingly enough, the White House general staff assents to both of them in part. The White House annoyance with the board flows from the conviction that, if the board had been reasonably discreet, there need have been no loop-holes for attack. It's now feared that the board's indiscretions will excuse a regular ripper bill, tearing the essential vitals out of the Labor Relations Act.

\* \* \*

"Some time ago, White House emissaries even made a positive effort to persuade the NLRB to reform itself. The sections referring to employers in the Labor Relations Act are somewhat vague. The board has ruled that they mean employers have no legal recourse to the board. Among the lawyers of the White House general staff, many of whom are eminently qualified, a contrary view prevails. They hold that, in cases of factional and jurisdictional labor disputes, when the unions involved do not wish to call in the board, the employer may enter a complaint. They say that, while the board may not make the employer a party to the proceedings, it is authorized to hear his complaint and intervene in the labor dispute at his request.

"It was this interpretation of the statute which the emissaries of the White House urged the board to adopt. While it would scarcely meet the demands of industry, it would go far toward nullifying the attacks on the board. But the board

members took the line that they were a judicial body, as independent as a hog on ice. They flatly refused to reverse themselves, and there the matter ended.

"Political tact is scarcely the board's forte, in fact. In spite of the roar of denunciation to which they are being subjected, board spokesmen still maintain that employers don't really want recourse to the board. They claim that a confidential survey revealed that less than 5 per cent of the employers would use the right of appeal if they had it. All of which does not alter the fact that the board is on a hot spot, and the sooner it gets off the better.

\* \* \*

"As for the existence of a group of extreme left wingers among the board's personnel, this, too, has caused serious concern among New Dealers commonly regarded as pretty radical themselves. The charge has been looked into, and the New Dealers have satisfied themselves that it is fairly well supported. For fear of shouts of "red baiting," nothing definite has been done. But there has been talk of getting Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission to go in and clean up. The signs point to an eventual attempt to purge the board, as the AAA was purged years ago.

"The board's left wingers appear to be subordinate officials, with just enough power to do real harm. They are most troublesome to the regional administrators, whose staffs are appointed from Washington. Some time ago, Mrs. Elinore Herrick, administrator of the important New York region, led several of her colleagues in a rebellion against the board. Some of the charges the rebels brought to Washington were pretty nasty. For example, one said that, as the office workers could not be trusted, it was necessary to transact confidential business outside the regional offices. But the rebellion was quashed, and now even its occurrence will probably be denied.

"Considering the circumstances, it's not surprising that the board's real friends may feel unable to fight for it. Even Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the Labor Relations Act, is maintaining a passive attitude. The President has abandoned his controversial nomination of Donald Wakefield Smith. And the watchword is to keep reform within decent limits."

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Washington teems with "inside" stories purveyed by columnists skilled "in the know."

Beauty does not lie in the face. It lies in the harmony between man and his industry. Beauty is expression. When I paint a mother I try to render her beautiful by the mere look she gives her child.

JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET.



# Quarter Century of Union Co-operation

**P**ORTLAND, Oreg., progressive city of the Pacific, stops business for a day each year to honor some citizen who has done distinguished service during the previous year. It is a kind of Pulitzer award or Nobel prize.

For the year 1938, Franklin T. Griffith, president of the Portland Electric Power Company, was chosen.

The selection committee in making its report called attention particularly to the fact that in the 25 years Mr. Griffith has been head of the Portland Electric Power Company and the Portland Traction Company, the firms have never had a strike, lockout or walkout of employees.

Another accomplishment noted in the brilliant record of Mr. Griffith was his constructive effort in bringing about a program of co-operation between the federal power project at Bonneville and the existing private enterprises.

The secretary of Local Union No. 125, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sent the following letter of congratulation to Mr. Griffith:

Mr. Franklin T. Griffith,  
621 N. Alder Street,  
Portland, Oreg.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., by unanimous vote, the secretary was instructed to express to you the congratulations of the organization upon your selection as First Citizen of Portland for 1938.

It is particularly fitting that this action be taken, because of the fact that one of the major considerations upon which your award was based is your outstandingly progressive attitude toward labor. This union, which numbers among its members a large proportion of your employees, is in a position to know how deep and sincere is the feeling which you have for those who work for and with you. It is a joy to realize that your sympathetic and humane regard for the welfare of those employed by you, as well as for the cause of labor as a whole, has been recognized by so representative a group as the Portland Realty Board, and that your recognition as First Citizen is due in part to the results achieved by your policy of justice toward and co-operation with the working man. It is not only your own employees who have benefited from that policy, but your example and the inspiration of your leadership has been reflected in better conditions for a very great number of your fellow citizens beyond the boundaries of your personal contact.

This communication carries with it the deep and sincere approval of the honor conferred upon you, with the prayer of Local Union No. 125 as an organization, and of each of its 900 individual members,

**Franklin T. Griffith, President of Portland Electric, gets award in part for record established in labor relations.**

that you may live long to enjoy the blessings that accrue to one whose life has been spent in the interest of his community as to merit the title "First Citizen" of his city.

Very truly yours,  
LOCAL UNION NO. 125, I. B. E. W.,  
By DALE B. SIGLER, Secretary.



FRANKLIN T. GRIFFITH

A utility leader with a long and distinguished record of good labor relations.

Mr. Griffith replied to the local union and again set his seal of approval upon the quarter-century of sound industrial relations with the Brotherhood.

December 28, 1938.

Mr. Dale B. Sigler, Secretary,  
International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers,  
Room 412, Labor Temple,  
Portland, Oreg.

Dear Mr. Sigler:

It adds greatly to my own pleasure in having received the award of the Realty Board to learn that so many of my associates and co-workers find it possible to endorse the selection.

For more than two decades the relationship between the operatives and the management of our companies has steadily improved and I hope will long con-

tinue, as I know it will if we can always retain respect for and confidence in each other. We are all workers in a common cause and I think the history of our relationship has clearly demonstrated that we share the belief that no public service enterprise can be successful unless it is so conducted as to accord fair and rightful recognition to each of the three groups—public, employees and investors. If the example of what we have done has exerted a benign influence upon the welfare or the lives of others, the credit belongs not to the management alone but at least equally to the sincere efforts of the operatives and particularly to the competent and conscientious members of Local 125.

Will you be good enough to express to the members of Local 125 my deep appreciation of their resolution and my sincere wish and hope that the clouds in our corporate sky may be dispelled and that 1939 will bring us all new hope and confidence and eventually a return of prosperity.

Sincerely yours,  
FRANKLIN T. GRIFFITH.

Mr. Griffith is an attorney and was at one time city attorney of Oregon City before he moved to Portland. He is the Oregon chairman of the Thomas Alvin Edison Memorial Foundation and is prominent in a great many civic activities.

Mr. Griffith is regarded highly as a good employer by members of Local Union No. 125. They feel that Mr. Griffith's policy is always to lay his cards on the table and give full consideration to any fact the union representative presents. He scrupulously adheres to any agreement signed with the union, and he is quick to remedy any injustice done to the workers.

With the opening of two great fairs this spring—one in February and the other in April—the American people will have spread out before them a pageant of technological changes in industry. The educational excuse for the fairs rests here. Americans will be permitted to see the real revolutionist in American life—namely, automatic machinery. From that fertile field of invention, the Bell Laboratories, has come the announcement of a new robot capable of actually speaking. Even if this machine has no commercial significance, it is still one of the amazing technological achievements of our own amazing country in this amazing age. This is only one of the wonders of the World Fairs. There will be many others, but in addition there will be a concise tabloid presentation of our industrial achievements which have made the United States the foremost industrial nation of the world.



# Bare Neutral Wears False Whiskers

By AJAX

**B**ARE neutral sometimes wears false whiskers, but it remains bare neutral, whether it is disguised or not. Bare neutral, which has become the symbol in the electrical industry for cheap wiring, remains bare neutral no less, even though it is disguised under one trade name or another, or wrapped with thin braid to keep the bare wire from showing.

Bare neutral has never been wholeheartedly received by the electrical committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In March, 1935, the committee was shaken by a heated discussion on the entire subject of bare neutral. The committee refused to accept bare neutral in principle or to make a general acceptance of this bad standard. However, friends of bare neutral had enough strength within the committee to get approved a new ruling permitting its use for range circuits in the form of bare grounded conductor types of service entrance cable provided with an over-all braid covering. This fibrous covering was supposed to prevent direct contact of the bare wire with metal work in the building or with water and plumbing pipes. Since March, 1935, friends of bare neutral have tried repeatedly to create public opinion within the electrical industry for this spurious type of wiring. The story of the section meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, and now the state meetings is just one chapter after another of renewed propaganda made by friends of bare neutral and its summary dismissal by the inspectors' groups.

The only reference that appears in the National Electrical Code on bare neutral is as follows:

"513. Service Entrance Cable. See also Section 500.

"a. Approved service entrance cable may be used in interior wiring systems if all of the conductors of the cable are of the rubber-covered type, except that for range circuits only, and approved service entrance cable with an uninsulated grounded conductor may be used, provided the cable has a final non-metallic outer covering."

Friends of the bare neutral have been busy not only in the sectional and state meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, but they have gone to certain cities where they have tolerance and have persuaded groups to press for trial installations of the

**Spurious wiring type disguised as covered neutral is bad standard no less. Trial installations should be opposed.**

covered neutral type of wiring, the type we are now dubbing "bare neutral with false whiskers."

Incidentally, these trial installations should never have been permitted by the Underwriters' Laboratories, but this engineering agency has shown too great tolerance for any commercial proposals that come from powerful interests, and it is probably a fact that it is this leniency on the part of the Underwriters' Laboratories that has produced the present low state of standards in the industry.

## RIPPING OFF THE MASK

Now let us turn for a moment to the tracing of the contention that bare neutral covered with braid or with a fibrous covering is a safe type of wiring. In

other words, let us pull off the disguise from this aggressive wiring standard.

A wire circuit is usually installed from the meter through the basement of a building, and this location has always been recognized as one of the most hazardous places in residential types. The thin, flimsy braid upon the bare neutral may adequately prevent contact of the bare wire with pipes, and it may prevent the grounded conductor or metal sheath from contact with other metal parts within the building. It may also prevent stray electrical currents leaving the grounded conductor and returning to ground over other paths. But this covered neutral, this spurious type of wiring, must be brought into the box or connector fittings. In order to make these connections, the insulating covering must be removed by the electrician when the connections are made. At once, the grounded conductor comes into contact with the metal box or connector, which may in turn, and probably will, be fastened on a metal lath, a metal framing, or come into contact with water or gas pipes. Thus the very purpose of the insulating braid is defeated, and we are back to where we started—that is, back to a bare neutral type of wiring for interior service.

The friends of bare neutral have stated over and over again that they are urging this type of wiring in order to reduce costs. They have never attempted, to our knowledge, the creation of a covered neutral that would not have the bad features of this braid-covered neutral and would not reduce safety and serviceability. It is significant that the trade associations dealing with plumbing and with water pipes have repeatedly opposed the introduction of bare neutral.

## TREND OF TRIAL INSTALLATIONS

Trial installations of the covered neutral—this type of wiring we are calling the disguised neutral, or neutral with false whiskers—are often made on a surreptitious basis. Friends of the bare neutral go into a city, talk to utility heads, and maybe with one or two other groups—but they fail to talk to labor or to contractors, or often to wholesalers. They seek to create the impression there is a strong public demand for cheap wiring and for this cheap type, and they secure permission to make trial installations.

Such a course of action should be vigorously opposed

(Continued on page 99)



OLD MAN BARE NEUTRAL WEARING HIS DISGUISE



# Medical Science for the Benefit of All

I'M a wage-earner's wife. Try as we might, we've never been able to save very much, with two small children and intermittent employment. Now my husband's in the hospital. A hit-and-run driver struck him. The driver got away. Both my husband's legs were crushed. The doctors straightened out his bones and they say he'll walk again. But the load of debt we will have to face is mounting every day. He had accident insurance, but it's not even enough to pay expenses at home while he's not working. Isn't it bad enough for a man's body to be crushed, without having his hope of the future crushed also? What hurts the most is the horrible, careless injustice of it all.

Isn't there something that can be done to bring the cost of doctors' and hospitals' service within the reach of people like us?

\* \* \*

This has been the thought of millions of American citizens. They tried to organize co-operatives to even up the hazards by distributing them over a group. Then they thought of hiring doctors by the year, forming clinics to reduce costs. In Washington, D. C., such a group and clinic was formed for employees of a government department. The American Medical Association took a position officially opposing "group medicine." The health co-operative's doctors were barred from hospitals. Whereupon a federal grand jury took the extraordinary action of indicting for "conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade" four medical organizations and 21 very eminent physicians, including Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the A. M. A. Journal, leader of the reactionary clique in the association.

Now Congress is preparing to consider the President's recommendation, contained in a special message, that a broad health plan that will reduce "the risks of needless suffering and death, and of costs and dependency, that now overwhelm millions of individual families and sap the resources of the nation."

## ELECTRICAL WORKER LEADS

Three years ago there was introduced in the Central Labor Council of Portland, Oreg., a resolution calling for the establishment of a system of government hospitals and medical care for the service of those who need care, rather than primarily for profit. This resolution originated with L. L. Stevens, of Electrical Workers No. 48. He and two others from the local unions of Portland, Ben Mathis, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and John O'Neill, business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, have devoted themselves to a tireless, unselfish crusade to win the support of

## Movement to raise standard of health advances upon many fronts.

labor organizations to this resolution. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL detailed the progress of this movement in our September, 1938, issue. At that time 5,000 organizations, including local unions, auxiliaries, central councils, building trades councils, state federations, etc., had endorsed the resolution.

Latest news from Brother Stevens is that the group, which calls itself simply "The Movement for a National Government Medical System," now represents over 20,000 organizations, expressing the desire of possibly 3,000,000 persons. They expect to shower a veritable snowstorm of petitions on Congressmen and Senators.

So far as seems apparent now, there is no decided conflict in the wishes of this group with the program outlined by the President. The resolution is as follows:

### RESOLUTION

Whereas the present hospital systems in the United States, as dealing with the public, are run primarily for the purpose of profit; and

Whereas under this system of hospitalization, the majority of the people cannot pay for proper hospital treatment, care and medical consultation; and

Whereas because of this, thousands of people suffer sickness, lack of care and proper advice, and thousands die every year because of these same reasons; on account of this system of profit first and the people last; and

Whereas as long as the public must depend upon private hospitals, as long as they must depend upon medical schools and medical associations running our public hospitals, this cruel and inhuman system will continue to take needless toll of human lives; and

Whereas under a system of government hospitals, financed and built, owned and controlled by the government or the people, profit would not be used or needed and it could be placed upon a system to benefit humanity instead of being based upon the ability of the patient to pay; and

Whereas even under public-owned hospitals the influence and control by those who continually fight and oppose the public-owned hospitals, their inhuman acts and influence are seen and felt at all times; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of...

be recorded as favoring government owned and controlled hospitals, and that we demand the President of the United States and our Representatives establish a system of government hospitals, financed, owned and controlled by the government, and the hospitals be established in all cities of the United States wherever practical and that the system be extended to meet the needs of proper medical care of the people, and that we demand that the system be established as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That we object to members of various associations interfering in the operation and regulation of our present public and government owned hospitals to the extent of trying to gradually kill or eliminate these institutions and to eliminate the very purpose for which they were established; and be it further

Resolved, That we use every effort in securing the principles herein.

Brother L. L. Stevens may be reached at 1228 S. W. Fourth Avenue, Portland, Oreg., where copies of the resolution may be obtained.

The petition's language against the organizations of doctors might seem intemperate or unjustified, but it is borne out by the charges brought against the A. M. A. by the District of Columbia grand jury. The indictment specifically declares that many Americans in the low income group cannot afford and do not obtain adequate medical care because the cost is prohibitive; they have tried to meet this situation



Courtesy Social Security Board

(Continued on page 106)



# A Little Girl Says Her Electrical A. B. C.'s

By JOYCE FREEDMAN

(Joyce is the small daughter of Brother Nat Freedman, L. U. No. B-3)

**A** is for Arc,  
Which means there's a flash,  
And sometimes means trouble  
For which you pay cash.

**B** is for Baloney,  
Plenty we sling,  
Next to pipe  
That's the best thing.

**C** is for Cut-outs,  
We must always  
use,  
For if we should not  
We'll blow the  
main fuse.

**D** is for Devices  
Which are un-  
ion made,  
But those that are  
not  
Soon from market  
will fade.

**E** is for Electric,  
We all provide  
for,  
Linemen and wire-  
men  
We all know our  
chore.

**F** is for Fixtures,  
To wire perfect  
we can,  
By Phillip and Ben,  
By Jacob and  
Van.

**G** is for Generators,  
Large and small,  
We will install them  
To benefit all.

**H** is for Hickey,  
On every pipe job we find,  
To fit pipe in corners  
Makes the best job of its kind.

**I** is for Insulate,  
Which every contact must be,  
Whether in socket or pipe,  
Cable or canopy.

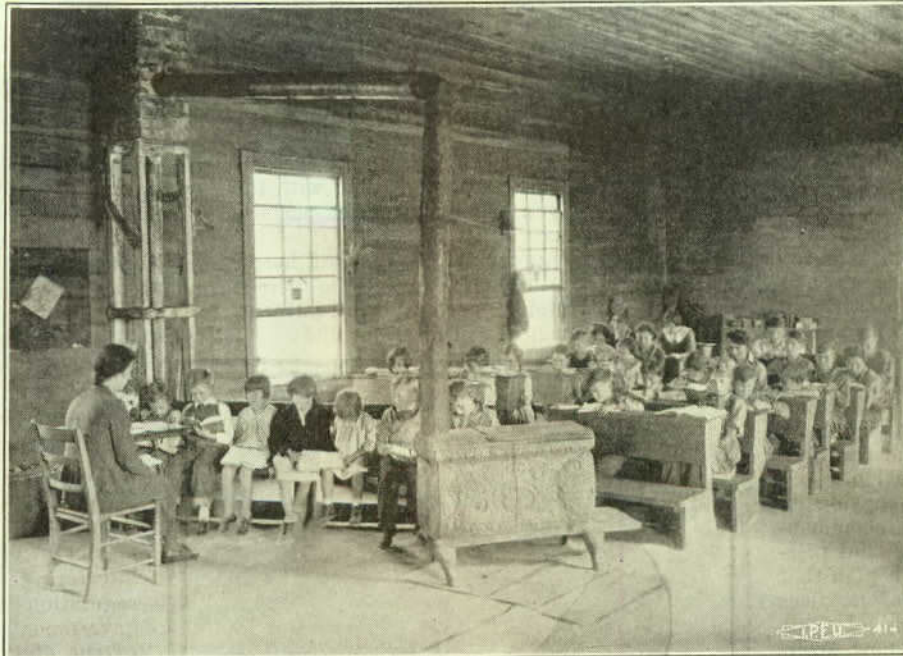
**J** is for Jets,  
A thing of the past,  
Outdone by electric,  
Hence could not last.

**K** is for Kilowatt,  
A measure of current,  
Used by the Edison  
At all times I warrant.

**L** is for Lighting  
And should always be soft,  
For home and for office  
For shop and for loft.

**Q** is for Quality,  
Of the best you will find  
Both in work and in character  
They ne'er lag behind.

**R** is for Radio,  
We install near and far,  
Also in homes,  
Studios and car.



**S** is for Service  
We sell to the  
bosses,  
To work and not  
shirk  
Is to them, gain  
and no losses.

**T** is for Tester,  
We make sure  
to use,  
'Cause if something's  
not perfect  
Then get the fuse.

**U** is for Under-  
writers,  
Who give us as-  
surance,  
That if our work's  
right  
Tenants then get  
insurance.

**V** is for Voltage,  
We use every  
day,  
For light, heat and  
power  
Through the  
cables we lay.

**M** is for Manufacturer,  
For him we will work,  
Making cable and wire  
For our Brothers to jerk.

**N** is for Neon,  
Which is used as an ad,  
A gas-filled lamp  
Now generally the fad.

**O** is for Officers,  
Alert and alive,  
For members and bosses both  
Do they strive.

**P** is for Poles,  
Plus and minus, no doubt.  
One you may hold,  
But both—"Look out!"

**W** is for Watt,  
A unit of power,  
To measure current we use  
In home and in tower.

**X** is for X-ray,  
An item of great need,  
Used by doctors and dentists  
With electric current indeed.

**Y** is for Yellow,  
The color of fixture cement,  
Assembling without this  
Isn't worth a cent.

**Z** is for Zones,  
In this land of the free,  
And they'll surely be wired  
By good old Number Three.



# Busy Seeking Changes in State Insurance Acts

The following memorandum has been sent to state federations by the American Federation of Labor:

**T**HE first year of benefit payments in over half the states has brought to notice many difficulties in unemployment compensation laws. The laws are too complex, the eligibility and benefit formulae are hard to interpret and apply fairly, the required reports are burdensome to employers, and the complexity of administration unjustifiably delays payments due to the covered workers. Proposals for simplification are being advanced by a number of groups and are being incorporated in bills introduced in state legislatures. Simplification is certainly needed but it must not be achieved at the sacrifice of the fundamental purpose of unemployment compensation—prompt payment of reasonable benefits to the worker who is temporarily unemployed.

While it is not yet possible to determine exactly the size and duration of benefits which would be fair and feasible in all states or to decide on the basis of the limited experience to date the complete policy which more study and experience will help to formulate, the need to act on the present amendments proposed in many states makes necessary a stand against some undesirable ways of achieving simplification and in favor of certain standards to improve the laws. We forward the following recommendations.

## COVERAGE

### *Employers of One or More Persons*

The exclusions from coverage of the Act are more extensive than they should be. Coverage should be extended now in state laws, and by amendment of the Social Security Act, to employers of one or more persons regardless of the number of weeks such persons worked. In this respect the coverage would then be identical with that of old-age insurance.

### *Resist Defining Employer by Size of Payroll*

The proposal being made in some states that the term "employer" should be limited to persons who have paid a fixed amount of wages (such as \$500 in a year or \$225 in any quarter) should be opposed. Although it might make some phases of the collection of payroll taxes simpler it would complicate the determination of a worker's eligibility for benefits. If an individual base year for eligibility is established, it will be impossible to determine whether an employee was in "covered" employment until the employer's payroll has passed the specified amount, which may not happen until the end of the calendar year. This will

## Unionists instructed by American Federation of Labor as to sound procedure.

delay benefit payments and achieve no real simplification when benefits as well as tax collections are considered.

### *Federal and State Employment*

Although employment by federal, state and municipal government units would be



WILLIAM GREEN

complicated to cover now, there is no sound reason for excluding instrumentalities of government units which are performing non-governmental functions. These should be covered.

### *Non-profit Organizations*

Coverage should be extended to these non-profit organizations which have paid employees.

### *Domestic Service and Agricultural Employment*

More study of the effect of coverage in these lines is needed before it can be urged in an unqualified manner. If the federal Act is amended to include them, the states, of course, will find it advantageous to amend their laws similarly. Studies should be made soon in these fields.

## General

Certain employers' associations are suggesting limiting the amount of wages on which payroll taxes are collectible. This should be strenuously opposed. It would materially reduce the size of the state collections, especially in depression years, and only put money into the federal treasury. It would quickly bankrupt the funds in many states.

## BENEFITS

### *Basic Minimum*

No state should pay benefits so small in amount that they need to be supplemented by relief. Otherwise "social security" is a farce and the purpose of unemployment compensation is defeated. A minimum of not less than \$5 in any state, and not less than \$7 in any industrial state should be vigorously urged now. This will also cut administrative costs by eliminating many very small benefit checks to persons receiving supplementary relief.

### *Duration of Benefit Payments*

A flat period should replace the variable periods which depend on past wage credits. This period should be at least 16 weeks. In some states 20 weeks may be secured. The man whose usual wage is low needs the protection of benefits over a period long enough to give him a reasonable chance of finding another job as much as the higher-wage man does. The administrative operations would be simplified by the flat period and benefits would be payable for a long enough time to justify compensation as a benefit separate from other forms of relief.

### *Waiting Period*

The waiting period should be reduced to one week in the benefit year for total or partial benefits. Administrative operations should be arranged so that benefits will begin promptly at the end of the first compensable week. The move in some states to require a separate waiting period at the beginning of each period of unemployment should be resisted.

### *Calculation of Benefits*

The size of the benefit should be determined in relation to the full time weekly wage. The use of an annual wage as the basis of determination is contrary to the interests of the worker because it means a reduction of benefit rates proportional to the unemployment he suffered in his base year. The bill supported by some large employers in many states is advocating an annual wage basis. It should be kept out of the laws.

Of the several methods of calculating "full-time weekly wage" none is wholly

(Continued on page 107)



# 71 New Building Councils Now Function

By PENNELL CROSBY

**T**HE year 1939 opens among building trades unions with a will to extend organization. The machinery for settlement of jurisdictional disputes through the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. seems to be functioning smoothly.

The will to achieve harmony and progress in the building trades is nation-wide. It goes right down to the roots—the local unions and their members. The past year showed a greater number of building and construction trades councils chartered than have been entered on the records in any one year since the A. F. of L. first organized its central Building Trades Department in 1908. New charters were issued for building and construction trades councils in 70 cities in the year 1938; and the past month showed many more applications coming in. One more state building trades council was also chartered in 1938—North Carolina—and those already operating for California, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio showed a greater degree of activity. In these councils a score of crafts have the means of uniting for effective action, and ironing out their own problems in a friendly atmosphere. All of which is important, especially if this graph of building operations really does take that expected up-curve.

## CONSTRUCTION VOLUME ANALYZED

Spurred on by a gain in the last few months, the volume of building construction in 1938 will total \$8,790,000,000, the Department of Commerce estimates. A possible increase from 30 to 40 per cent higher for 1939 is forecast. But it will not be achieved if the volume of building funds sent out by the federal government through several different channels should be clogged up. Private new construction and maintenance expenditures totaled slightly more than half the nation's total spendings—\$4,685,000,000—while government expenditures for new construction, maintenance and work relief added up to the balance of \$4,105,000,000 that helped to keep building trades workers and material manufacturing workers employed.

Here is the way the Department of Commerce tabulates the past year's expenditures for building

## Co-operating building trades unions are closely organized to take care of upswing in construction.

work in the United States—including work relief, which has not been classified according to the types of work done:

### CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES—1938

New construction:	
Public .....	\$2,330,000,000
Private—	
Residential except farms.....	\$1,285,000,000
Farm construction, estimated.....	330,000,000
Non-residential .....	745,000,000
Public utility.....	495,000,000
	2,855,000,000
Maintenance:	
Public .....	700,000,000
Private .....	1,830,000,000
Work relief .....	1,075,000,000
Total volume of construction expenditures .....	
\$8,790,000,000	

Economists figured a tremendous pent-up demand for new housing had been accumulating ever since 1929. A WPA survey based on real property inventories showed 16 per cent of homes now occupied "unfit for use," and 60 per cent of all homes in need of modernization or repair. The sample covered 8,000,000 homes in 203 urban communities, and is thought to be a representative example of national conditions.

### SLUM CLEARANCE DEMANDS FUNDS

The greatest need for improved living quarters, naturally, is among those of the lowest income, and private builders generally admit that they have not yet discovered a way to meet this need without sacrificing their profit. In the meantime the PWA, followed by the United States Housing Authority, is distributing new housing for the people who need it most, at rents they can afford to pay, into hundreds of communities. Both have now allocated practically all the funds they had available for this purpose. The United States Housing Authority in the

space of the past year made allocations for slum-clearance projects for 142 local housing authorities. While many—in fact most—of these projects are not yet under construction, the USHA can make no more commitments unless Congress approves a further appropriation. Director Nathan Straus, of the Authority, has on file applications for \$300,000,000 for loans, which cannot be granted unless more money is forthcoming. A bill to continue this program will be introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor.

The newspaper, "LABOR," says that Senator Wagner and the National Public Housing Conference will press for a national slum-clearance program covering a period of five years.

### NATION'S HOUSING NEEDS

"The conference estimates that the rehousing of 20 per cent of the entire population would practically solve the nation's slum program. It contends that this program could be financed over a five-year period and re-

(Continued on page 106)

## New Charters Issued For Building Trades Councils For the Year 1938

Mount Vernon, Ill.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Taylorsville, Ill.  
McComb, Miss.  
Olean, N. Y.  
Shasta County, Calif.  
Daytona Beach, Fla.  
Harrisburg, Ill.  
Madison, Wis.  
Grand Junction, Colo.  
Fond du Lac, Wis.  
Bismarck, N. Dak.  
Richmond, Ind.  
Red Wing, Minn.  
Dixon, Ill.  
Stevens Point, Wis.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Benton, Ill.  
Imperial Valley, Calif.  
Eau Claire, Wis.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Clarksburg, W. Va.  
El Paso, Texas  
Walker County, Ala.  
Shreveport, La.  
Cambridge, Ohio  
Pottsville, Pa.  
Anniston, Ala.  
Wausau, Wis.  
Atchison, Kans.  
Pasco-Kennewick, Wash.  
Greensburg, Pa.  
Jackson, Tenn.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
State College, Pa.

Grand Junction, Colo.  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Lincoln, Nebr.  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Iowa City, Iowa  
Mattoon, Ill.  
Hibbing, Minn.  
Santa Maria, Calif.  
Ames, Iowa  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Butler, Pa.  
Bay County, Mich.  
Knox County, Ind.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Manitowoc, Wis.  
Lebanon, N. H.  
Troy, N. Y.  
Paris, Ill.  
Marshalltown, Iowa  
Helena, Mont.  
Austin, Minn.  
Juneau, Alaska  
Santa Fe, N. Mex.  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Wilmington, N. C.  
White Pine County, Nev.  
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.  
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
Hornell, N. Y.  
Muscatine County, Iowa  
Middletown, Ohio  
Sedalia, Mo.  
Owensboro, Ky.  
Williamsport, Pa.

State of North Carolina



# New York Local Drives for 30-hour Week

By JERE P. SULLIVAN, L. U. No. B-3

A COMMITTEE of about 50 members of Local Union No. B-3, I. B. E. W., has been organized to publicize the good side of union organization, thereby in our small way counteracting the flood of non-union propaganda with which our daily papers are filled.

Our principal object is to further the cause of the six-hour day and five-day week, which we of Local Union No. B-3 enjoy.

We meet twice weekly at our headquarters, 130 East 25th St., where our members (of the committee) report on news items appearing in our 10 metropolitan daily papers, for or against labor, and we are assigned by our chairman to write to the various publications refuting false statements or propaganda, or commending those giving labor a square deal.

With the full support and co-operation of our business manager, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., we are bending most of our efforts to furthering the six-hour day

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**Sets up a committee to refute misconceptions of its economic value.**

---

by publicizing it in every way possible, and feel that if our various locals throughout the International were to make a start, no matter how small, along these lines the movement would soon, like the rolling snowball, gain in size and momentum.

## PUBLICIZING AN IDEA

Local No. 41, Buffalo, is sending out stickers for auto and other windows, boosting the 30-hour week. We, of Local Union No. B-3, are doing the same. The cost of these stickers is nominal, but they are worth more than they cost in the spreading of the idea.

If enough of them are seen, the public is going to ask questions, and by co-operation we of the I. B. E. W. can have our answers ready.

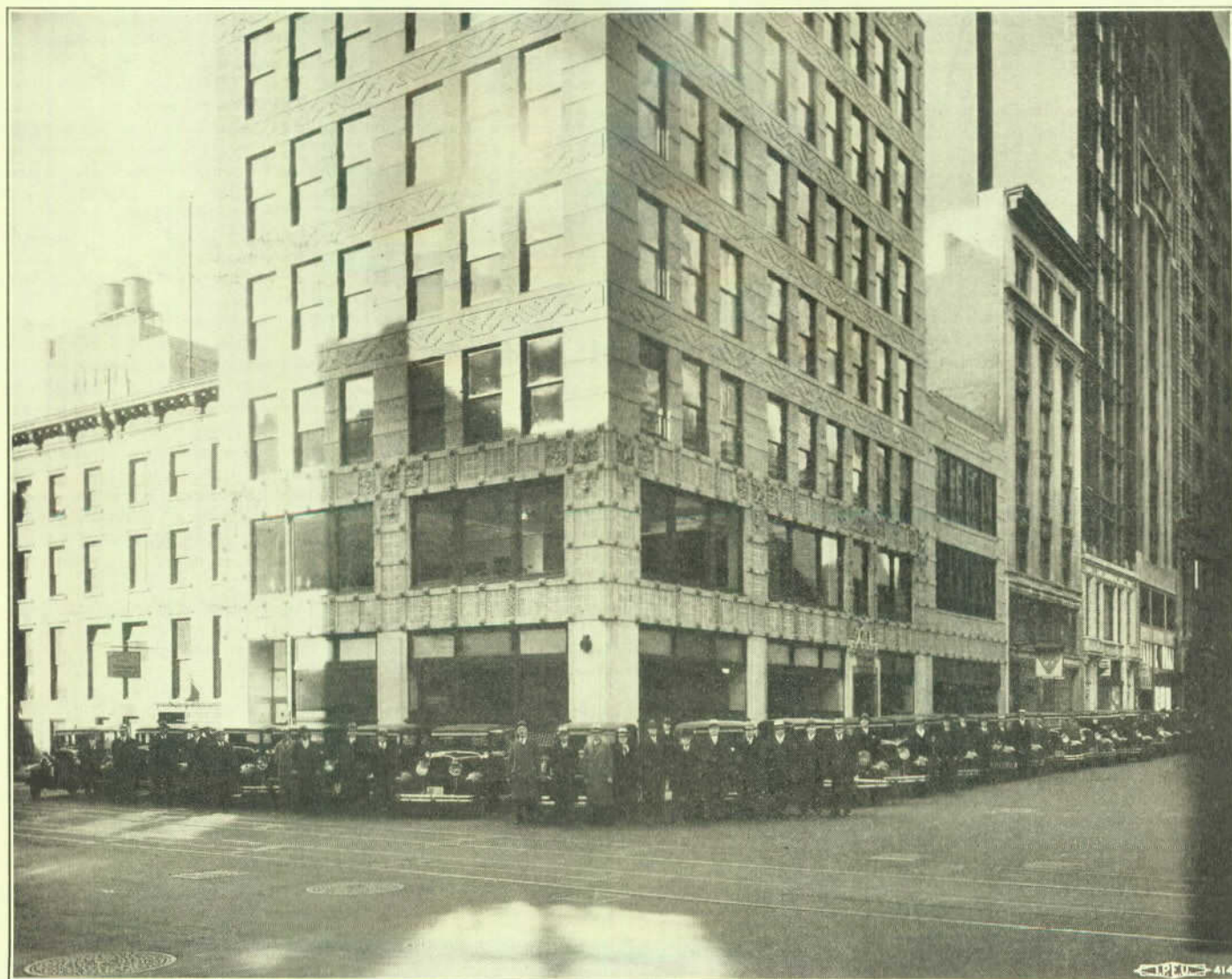
To attain this co-operation, our publicity committee respectfully requests that you, as Editor of our JOURNAL, will establish a special department or page for publishing articles furthering the 30-hour week.

This department would be not only for Local Union No. B-3, but for reports of activities and methods of all locals, for exchange of experiences, etc., thereby giving each other the benefit of such experiences.

We would like to urge you to give your earnest consideration to granting our request, as we feel certain that ultimately the results will more than repay you.

At the thirty-second annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation

(Continued on page 107)



PROGRESSIVE LOCAL NO. B-3 PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE IN NEW YORK'S ECONOMIC LIFE FROM THIS OFFICE CENTER



# Construction of a Self-Excited Oscillator

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. B-18

(This is the eighth paper in Mr. Hyde's interesting series "Getting Started in Amateur Radio.")

IN our seventh installment we covered the theory and operation of the vacuum tube oscillator. We will now give detailed instructions for the construction of a self-excited oscillator, using the well known Hartley circuit, slightly modified for stable oscillation.

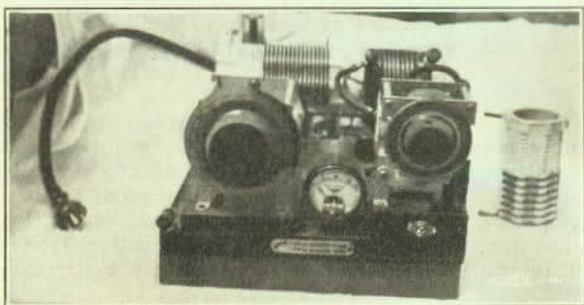


Fig. 1. Front view of oscillator. Left to right: Tank condenser, 0-150 ma. Milliammeter, antenna condenser. Second row: Isotex tank coil and bakelite antenna coil form. Tube in left background. 40 meter coil form at extreme right.

Fig. 1 is a self-excited oscillator designed by the writer after much experimentation with different coils and condensers. The report of its signal note on the air is generally T9x on both 80 and 40 meter bands, which is ample evidence of its oscillation stability. In this circuit a carbon plate type 10 was used (Sylvania transmitting type 10). A United carbon plate type 10 can also be used. These carbon plate tubes are more stable as oscillators than the conventional metal plate type 10 amplifier tubes and will take more plate voltage. However, if the carbon plate tubes are not available, the metal plate can be used satisfactorily, at a slightly reduced power input.

In wiring up this oscillator great care should be taken to mount the tube, coil and condenser in a rigid and well-fastened manner, as any moving or shaking of these elements affect the stability of oscillation and will make the resultant telegraphic note have a wobbly effect.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the oscillator with placement of parts, while Fig. 3 shows the circuit diagram with lettered parts.

This oscillator with the tube designated and the tank condenser specified will handle 800 volts (with key down) at 50 milliamperes.

## Parts list for oscillator:

- 1 Bud-Isotex coil form No. 376 (L1).
- 2 plug-in type standoff insulators for mounting coil form.

## Successful craftsman passes on his extensive experience and knowledge to followers of the art.

30 feet No. 12 enameled soft drawn copper wire.

- 1 National TMC variable transmitting condenser (21 plates), 150 mmf., 3,000 peak volts (C1).
- 1 National R-100 radio frequency choke coil, 125 MA (RFC).
- 1 4-hole isolantite socket for tube.
- 2 small porcelain standoff insulators for socket mounting.
- 1 4-prong plug for 4-wire power supply leads.
- 1 20 to 70 ohm center tap resistor (R2).
- 1 7,500 ohm resistor—50 watt size (R1).
- 1 .005 mfd Sangamo fixed mica condenser, 1,000 volt (C3).
- 1 .00025 mfd Sangamo fixed mica con-



Fig. 2. Left end view with 4-wire cable and 4-prong plug in foreground. Note assembly of plug-in type stand-off insulators supporting Isotex coil form. Strips under baseboard are 1½ inches in height.

- denser, 1,000 volt (C4).
- 1 .005 mfd Sangamo fixed mica condenser, 1,000 volt (C5).
- 1 toggle switch for shunting milliammeter when keying oscillator.
- 1 carbon plate type 10 transmitting tube.
- 5 bakelite binding posts.
- 2 bakelite dials (may be taken from old broadcast receivers).

## Parts list for antenna tuning coil assembly:

- 1 2½-inch bakelite coil form, 3 inches long (L2).
- 2 standoff insulators for coil form (same height as for tank coil insulators).

- 1 National TMS variable transmitting condenser, 23 plates, 250 mmf, 1,000 peak volts.

- 1 dial bakelite (from old broadcast receiver).

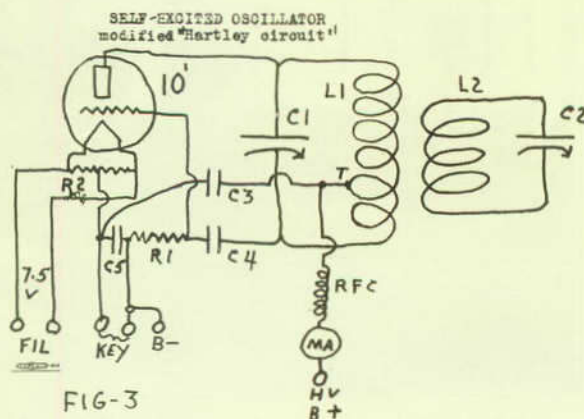
Referring again to Fig. 1, the coil on the left side is the main tank coil, consisting of 15 turns wound on the Isotex form, which has winding grooves along its outer surface. The right-hand coil is the antenna tuning coil wound with nine turns on the bakelite form, the ends brought up to two binding posts. The isolated coil standing on end at right of transmitter proper is a 40-meter coil wound with seven turns of the No. 12 enameled wire.

When winding the antenna tuning coil the turns should be spaced, the width of which should be at least the diameter of the wire itself. This spacing is not critical. If wound too close, an unwanted capacity effect exists between the turns. A heavy string or cord can be wound with the turns on the antenna coil, then taken off when the ends of wire are secured to binding posts.

Fig. 4 shows the parts layout for the two condensers, coils, tube, milliammeter and terminal strip. The small fixed condensers, grid resistor, center-tap resistor and choke coil are mounted on the under side of the base board. This manner of mounting parts is called "breadboard" style. It provides a very practical and convenient way to mount small units of an experimental transmitter.

The baseboard is 13"x11"x¼". Cover its top side with sheet metal; aluminum, tin or copper. This metal base will act as a shield and will also act as a bus to which the B minus connections can be soldered. If aluminum is used, one must use aluminum solder or machine screw the wiring to the metal. The binding post extending from the front right hand end of the baseboard is used to ground the base for safety.

(Continued on page 104)





# Hollywood Has a Radio City

**W**ALLS which start to go in one direction and then don't, empty seats which behave like occupied seats, invisible walls and silenced sounds, a room which is not a room but merely a container for another room—these are features of a new building recently con-

**New broadcast center, model of its kind, erected and maintained by members of I. B. E. W.**

Beneath the mural, within plain view of visitors but separated from them by a soundproof panel of invisible glass, is the main control panel with its maze of switches, dials and signal lights. There the spectator may watch the operator control the programs being broadcast from the Hollywood studios to thousands of listeners, while at the same time he controls the programs coming into Southern California from other stations on the N. B. C. system.

## STUDIO EQUIPMENT

Each of the four auditorium studios seats 340 persons. But the stage of the larger two can accommodate as many as 1,500 people—an ample number, we admit, to furnish a full evening's entertainment. These stages occupy 3,000 square feet and are the biggest ever built for radio. The stages in the other two auditoriums are 2,000 square feet each.

Each studio is equipped with 21 microphone plugs and as many as nine microphones can be used at one time. The sound goes through pre-amplifiers in the studio engineer's control room. The engineer, who must have a discriminating ear for music in addition to his other qualifications, then "mixes" the output of each microphone into an harmonious whole. Without this process the musical accompaniment might drown out the voice, or vice versa, or the program might otherwise be out of proportion. Thereafter the sound is amplified in the master control room, that process being called studio-amplification, and then comes the final or channel-amplification.

(Continued on page 112)



Photo by Dick Whittington

MAIN LOBBY OF N. B. C.'s RADIO CITY IN HOLLYWOOD

structed. And they planned it that way — on purpose!

The building is N. B. C.'s new Hollywood Radio City, consisting of eight studios and a three-story office building, representing what N. B. C.'s engineers consider an ideal broadcasting plant. That their boast may not be an empty one will become more evident hereafter as some of the features of construction and equipment are discussed.

But at this point we might as well recognize one element which tends to support their claim. The electrical work, of special importance in a broadcasting plant, must have been of the highest quality for it was performed by the members of Local Unions Nos. 40 and 83, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In yielding this point to the N. B. C. engineers, fairness compels us to yield another. We do it ungrudgingly. All the work was performed by union labor.

## PLANT LAYOUT

Unlike New York's famed Radio City, Hollywood's Radio City is spread horizontally with all the studios on one floor. It is shaped in the form of a triangle, at the curved apex of which is a grand lobby. Four individual unit auditorium studios extend from the lobby forming one arm of the triangle, while the office building, backed by four smaller studios, forms the other arm.

The lobby is 50 feet square and rises three stories, to a height of 40 feet. In

each of the exterior lobby walls are three glass brick panels extending from the lobby doors to the ceiling. A portion of the interior wall is decorated with a colorful mural representing the diverse fields of radio communication.



N. B. C.'s RADIO CITY IN HOLLYWOOD



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

—PFE—41A

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., February, 1939

No. 2

## Hitler's Service to Labor

America owes commendation to the **SURVEY GRAPHIC** for an unusually fine number of this publication entitled "CALLING AMERICA." This is built around the general idea of the challenge to democracy from dictatorship. In this symposium is an article by Dr. Arthur Feiler entitled "Labor Under Fascism." We quote liberally from this article. "It is of the very essence of dictatorship that it must destroy—and does destroy—every free, independent activity of individuals, groups and classes. It is of the very essence of totalitarianism that this destruction should wither all spontaneous action. Nothing escapes the suppression of freedom under fascism's dictatorship—thought, religion, the production and consumption of material goods, the use of leisure, of income, and of individual gifts and abilities. Everything belongs to the state." Dr. Feiler goes on to point out how powerful the German unions were before the arrival of Hitler. "Trade unions were accepted as the agencies for collective bargaining to set wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Employee representatives were seated on the boards of directors of the large joint stock companies, an expression of the idea that labor is as essential as capital in modern enterprise. Finally, in the supreme economic advisory body of the republic, the Reich Economic Council, capital and labor were given the same number of members with equal voice in the discussion of both economic and social policy." He goes on to point out that unions had risen in numbers to 5,620,000 in 1930. The unions had well filled treasuries. Hitler has destroyed completely this whole powerful structure.

This picture now is completely changed. Every man is regimented. Dr. Feiler goes on to point out: "The ingenious method used to control every movement of every wage earner is the work book. This book, which every worker must carry, is a labor passport, registering the whole vocational career of the bearer—his age, his skill, his training, his entire occupational experience. The passport makes possible what the law called 'putting the right man in the right place.' The right place, of course, is the armament factories. The regime drags workers from con-

sumers' goods industries, retrain those who need it, sends them where they are wanted. They must leave their familiar trades, their familiar environments, and often are compelled to go to communities where they cannot take their families with them. The means of compulsion are simple: no job, no relief, no bread for the obstinate."

## Free By Protecting Freedom

Here is a principle which every American might well paste into his hat. As long as any citizen is unsafe, every citizen is unsafe. If a man can be separated from his civil rights because he has a mole on his left cheek, or is red-headed, short or tall, blonde or brunette, or because of a racial peculiarity, no citizen has any civil rights. In those countries that have waged wholesale destruction and cruel persecution against citizens, the first group that were liquidated were labor unions. The second were the Jews. The third were the Catholics. In those countries, justice is but a hollow name. Even the minor courts, the traffic courts, are filled with unfairness and chicanery. Life is a nightmare. In the field of civil rights, men fall or rise together. There can be no exception from this principle.

## TVA Stabilized

About 12,000 workers formed into 12 international unions of the American Federation of Labor no doubt took a long breath on January 30, for on that day the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Tennessee Valley Authority was to be a permanent agency and a stable corporation. By a five to two decision, the court decreed that the private electric corporations were without legal standing before the court to challenge the validity of the TVA plan. As a result of the decision, the TVA may now proceed to construct more dams in the Tennessee Valley and sell the surplus power produced. This may record a milestone in American social history. It will be welcome news to a man to the 12,000 workers on the TVA. It will be welcomed also by the millions of citizens in the seven states bordering the Tennessee River.

The TVA has conducted itself on the whole on a strictly administrative and engineering basis. It has shrunk from politics. It has done a remarkable engineering job. It has done also much toward raising the standard of life in the Tennessee Valley. Moreover, it has raised a standard of good labor relations in the electric utility field which is destined to become of nation-wide significance.

## Underwriters' Laboratories

No rational citizen of the electrical industry can view the present state of the industry with equanimity. It is criss-crossed by industry politics. There is now going forward in this industry a contest that is costly in time, good feeling and money. We refer to the contest between a set of interests represented usually by large



utilities and large manufacturers and the rest of the industry over what type of materials shall be installed in buildings. No citizen of the industry can believe that materials affecting protection of property, of life and of earning opportunities can be properly evaluated via the route of impassioned discussion and provincial warfare alone. That this deplorable condition exists now within the industry surely can be traced in part to the failure of the Underwriters' Laboratories to function as it is designed to function. Theoretically, the Underwriters' Laboratories is an engineering organization designed rigidly to test all electrical equipment and materials in order to discover whether they conform to the National Electrical Code. It is conceivable that some materials might be on the borderline of acceptance, but generally speaking, materials are either in conformity or not in conformity with the Code. The Underwriters' Laboratories should be rigidly scientific and beyond reproach of playing politics. Yet no citizen of the electrical industry can be unaware that the Underwriters' Laboratories have not rigidly followed the engineering formula and have bent too easily to the persuasive eloquence of commercial interests anxious to get tests of materials, some of which had already been turned down by the Electrical Committee. We need to tighten up all along the line in the electrical industry and we need more rigid adherence to the sound procedure, and it should begin at the Underwriters' Laboratories.

**Prisoner of Communists** There is a phrase that has grown up in the labor world, "prisoner of communists." This phrase refers to officials of unions, usually the president, who themselves are not members of the Communist Party but are controlled by executive boards, the majority of whose membership is communistic. Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, is a case in point. Martin has distinguished himself by his sweeping and cantankerous attacks upon the American Federation of Labor. He was a beneficiary of the American Federation of Labor in the beginning, but he allowed himself to be swept along on the C. I. O. tide, and has now landed in a communist-controlled executive board. His battle has been with the Communist Party. It looks now as if his jailbreak from the communist-controlled board will be futile. The United Automobile Workers Union is not the only union in which the head of the organization is prisoner of the communists. Other controlled heads are not trying to escape as Martin is.

As we have pointed out before, a union is primarily an economic organization pledged to the policy of producing goods at good working conditions and high wages for its members. The communist ideal of a labor union is a political organization pledged to raising funds for a political purpose, a part of which is the crippling of the capitalistic system. These two philosophies are incompatible, and where they are bound together there will be schism ending in chaos.

**Labor and Democracy** Organized labor and democracy suffered defeat in Oregon when the bill entitled "Regulating Picketing and Boycotts by Labor Groups and Organizations" was passed last November by a 50,000 majority. More important than the fact of defeat is that it was a fascist victory achieved through the use of an instrumentality especially designed for the realization of true democracy—direct legislation by the people through initiative and referendum.

The fascist forces hid their identity in misrepresenting the sponsorship of the bill, with the intention of having it appear that the farmers were its backers. By revising the meaning of terms employed in the bill its undemocratic content was disguised. This is a clever device. It recalls the effort of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company to challenge the government of the state of Oregon on the ground that, because the people directly possessed some power of legislation under the initiative and referendum, the state did not have a "republican form of government" as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. Fortunately the telephone company's definition of a republic was not accepted by the Supreme Court.

However much we may be willing to respect the enemies of democracy for their versatility, we find ourselves unable to put any credence on their pronouncements. Labor and its allies in Oregon were not misled. They attempted to meet propaganda with education. Yet they lost. Why?

One reason is that plain citizens have yet to devise more effective methods of reaching the public. Labor has responsibility. Labor must educate the public to the fact that the interests of organized labor are the interests of democracy, and that democracy and the public interest are one. California's experience in fighting a similar bill suggests that the radio might be more widely utilized.

But there was another cause contributing to the defeat; a cause within easy control. Many of the members and of those sympathetic to the interests of organized labor had not taken the trouble to register and thereby qualify themselves as voters. As a consequence, a weapon forged for our use, being idle, was seized upon by the enemy and used against us.

**The Electrical Market** "Electrical Merchandising," a trade publication, has recently made an analysis of the appliance market. This is of interest to our members. According to this source of information, 42.4 per cent of American homes still lack electric washers; 48.3 per cent lack electric refrigeration; 51 per cent lack vacuum cleaners; 90.4 per cent lack electric ranges; 93.8 per cent lack ironing machines; 93.7 per cent lack oil burners.





# Woman's Work

—L.P.E.U.— 414



## WRINKLE-REMOVER MUST REMOVE WRINKLES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**T**HE boys in the label manufacturing business, especially those who make up the glamorous labels and boxes for cosmetics, are anticipating a rush of business the first six months of 1939. That is because the new regulations governing foods, drugs and cosmetics under the Federal Food and Drug Administration Act now go into action. And the advertising copy writers are tearing their hair as they try to think of phrases to take the place of "skin food," "wrinkle remover" and "hair restorer."

It seems that the Federal Trade Commission, which helps to enforce the new law, takes a shockingly literal interpretation of such phrases. It insists that according to scientific knowledge, skin is not "fed" by skin food cream. If something is called "wrinkle remover" it must remove wrinkles, and no foolin'. Hair restorer must restore hair. Which they don't, if you are going to be so darned exact about it.

Putting it in a polite way, one of the officers of the Label Manufacturers National Association is thus quoted in a financial paper:

"The new regulations bear every evidence of having received careful study by the Food and Drug Administration. It can be safely said that the interests of the consumer have received very careful consideration and will undoubtedly result in more explicit information being available to the public."

Lawyers are studying to determine how closely the advertising that appears in magazines and newspapers must tie up with the bald, plain, unglamorous facts that now must be presented on labels. They are in quite a state of nerves about it. The Federal Trade Commission has been acting mighty truculent toward advertisers whose descriptive phrases are more glowing than accurate. There are legal proceedings under way against a manufacturer of bromo-quinine tablets because he advertised them as a "cold cure." Some hightoned New York department stores have been up on the carpet for such trifling misstatements as calling an ointment a "weight reducer," and carelessly dropping the word "silk" into an ad about rayon dresses.

Meantime the Food and Drug Administration is busily inspecting shipments of foods, drugs, patent medicines and cosmetics. Tons of them are seized simply on the ground that they contain substances harmful to the consumer. The Federal Trade Commission then cracks down on the advertising claims of these

products. Some of the firms yell "Uncle!" and sign stipulations to cease and desist, but others are stubborn and have to be haled into court.

The inspectors can't look into every shipment that crosses a state line, but the shipper doesn't know whether his will be up for examination or not, and he is learning that it's wiser to play safe. During 1938 more than 68,000 samples of foods and drugs were examined. About 2,000 domestic shipments of food and drugs were seized, as adulterated or misbranded, which resulted in much unpleasantness for the manufacturers, processors and packers thereof. The bureau has a laboratory full of equipment and some cold-hearted scientists. Last year they put the products of some 13,000 manufacturers and shippers under the microscope. Of course, most of them were good, honest products. But apple packers are learning to make sure that the poisonous spray that is used to kill insects on trees had better be washed off before the apples are shipped. Cream, raw seafood and tomato products have to be watched carefully lest they reach the con-

sumer contaminated by filth or dangerously decomposed.

Information about these cases is readily available to the public. The Federal Trade Commission sends out a mimeographed sheet setting forth the name of the manufacturer and a most un-alluring description of the offending product. The newspapers can get this material—probably most of them do get it, but they shrink delicately from printing such items, particularly when their advertisers are involved.

About Christmas time one story did get into print about a seized shipment of candy, the kind that children buy with their pennies because it is so cheap. Possibly this had been reworked from old stock that had stood around merchants' shelves getting dusty. It had dirt, rat hairs and bits of dead insects in it.

With the new law, consumers are going to have more complete protection than ever before, and the temptation to the cheating manufacturer to "slip something over" is going to be lessened every time he sees himself or someone else yanked into court for indulging in such practices. Honesty will become profitable again. The consumer will be getting more of the healthful and useful goods for his money because he won't be bewitched into plunking down his dollars for "cough cures," "eyelash grower" and "genuine Indian pep restorer," the way all of us do once in a while when in a gullible frame of mind.

You may think that I am not giving you much encouragement to buy American-made goods when I mention the bad practices that some manufacturers and shippers have been guilty of using, but in any country there are gypers who do not hesitate to use the most reprehensible methods of making a profit. The old saying is, "Let the buyer beware." Armed with the new powers the government inspectors now have the means to make the seller of food, drugs and cosmetics beware.

You may be sure they will use these powers diligently and conscientiously. And a co-operative, appreciative attitude on the part of the consumers whom the law is designed to protect, also will help because the enforcement of any law must be backed up by public opinion.

It ought to result in the establishment of honest standards of preparation and selling for food, drugs, and cosmetics that will be greatly to the benefit of the honest manufacturer and of the American consumer.

## LOOK OUT FOR FASCIST PRODUCTS

Death is a high price to pay for the purchase of a Japanese-made product, but that is what came to a North Dakota man along with a bargain shaving brush. His death was caused from anthrax. The infection lurked in the unsterilized bristles of the brush.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States, acted quickly to bar the Japanese brushes at all American ports of entry until adequate samples had been proven sanitary. Tests of samples from a recent shipment of Japanese shaving brushes showed that they had not been sterilized at all.

We have warned our readers to look out for the products of fascist countries, particularly Germany and Japan, when they buy. Don't fail to look for the tell-tale labels when you shop, particularly at the five-and-dime and novelty stores. Every piece of such merchandise is tainted. The virus of anthrax is less deadly than the virus of fascism, which seeks to destroy not individuals, but nations.

Back up your moral convictions with your purchasing power. Make sure that what you buy is—preferably—American made; more preferably, union made.



## Women's Auxiliary

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Though you have not heard directly from us for some time, we have not been idle. Less than a dozen of our present members met at the home of Mrs. Marvin Ahlstrom three years ago, and under the guidance of Local No. 106, organized our auxiliary, and elected Mrs. Ahlstrom president. Having the support and wholehearted co-operation of Local No. 106, and also wide awake and energetic officers of our own, we feel that we have accomplished much. We can now boast of a 50 per cent membership of those eligible to join us, and our meetings are attended by all the members. We hold a joint business and social meeting once a month, also a meeting of the executive board once a month. We keep posted on business places unfair to organized labor, and bring before our members names of those who handle union goods and ask in the stores for union-made goods. All are working for the good of the auxiliary and toward the advancement of organized labor, and while there are quite a few who have not as yet joined us, we feel that they, too, are conscientiously striving to benefit the cause of labor and will become members soon, in fact we have several promises for the new year.

On the evening of December 21, we celebrated our third anniversary with a banquet and Christmas party at Levan's Tea Room, with all members present. It was a beautiful party, the decorations were in keeping with the season and a gay Christmas spirit pervaded. After the banquet a business meeting was held, election of officers taking place with the following results: President, Mrs. Paul Carlson; vice president, Mrs. Evar Brugge; financial secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Robert Sedarholm; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Wenger; membership chairman, Mrs. Allen Webeck; flower committee, Mrs. Elmer Stromdahl. Under the jovial and capable leadership of Mrs. Carlson, we hope to continue the good work so well done by our former officers. After the business meeting gifts were exchanged and games enjoyed. A vote of thanks was extended the committee, which consisted of the officers, it being evident they had devoted much time and thought toward making the party a success.

On Monday evening, January 9, the newly elected officers will meet at the home of the president to make plans for the year.

We wish to extend greetings and best wishes to all the auxiliaries, we have not only enjoyed reading their communications, but have been greatly helped. The articles "By A Worker's Wife," have been enlightening and increased a desire to carry on. We would also like to congratulate the editorial staff of the *ELECTRICAL WORKER*. It is a magazine that can be placed with pride on the tables of our public libraries and also in the libraries of our public schools. I have had many calls from the students of the industrial art department, and also from those on debating teams, for copies of this magazine. They think it ranks among the few publications of the country which shows a fair and unprejudiced attitude in its editorials and articles on current events.

MRS. FRANK WENGER,  
Corresponding Secretary.  
MRS. PAUL CARLSON,  
President.

21 Genesee St.,  
Jamestown, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Greetings from the "Sunny South" on a rainy day! With apologies to David Copperfield. We were born October 20, 1938, at the home of Mrs. Bill Hunt. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. John (Mary) McAdams; vice president, Mrs. A. B. (Beulah Mae) Moran; secretary, Mrs. Ivan (Lucille) Funderburg; treasurer, Mrs. R. B. (Pearl) Paige; parliamentarian, Mrs. O. F. (Peggy) Willis (also press chairman). Our aims: to be as good union members as our husbands (maybe better); to further good fellowship and to provide entertainment occasionally for our T. B. M. Meetings are to be held the first Thursday evening of each month at members' homes, husbands may join us after their meeting if they're not in the dog house.

So far as entertainment goes we did just that with a hilarious watch party New Year's

Eve at the J. T. Riker home. Several original games were played concluding with "bunco" and the awarding of prizes. After refreshments, group singing of favorite old songs around the piano started the New Year on a harmonious note. Mr. and Mrs. Riker were voted the perfect host and hostess of an evening long to be remembered.

As for other achievements—our laurels are yet to be won. The year is young—and God's in his Heaven—so—best wishes for a prosperous New Year to all.

PEGGY T. WILLIS.

471 S. Allen St.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Local No. B-763 held their regular meeting, January 4, with the members' wives in attendance, for the purpose of forming a

(Continued on page 99)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

## Have a Slice of Nut Bread!

By SALLY LUNN

How long since you've made a loaf of nut bread? Get out your bread pans, for here are two delicious and healthful recipes, using strained honey, which is said to be the most easily digestible form of sweetness. You'll seldom find anything so much appreciated to serve with coffee, when friends drop in; and either the school children or their daddy, if they carry lunches, will say that a sweet sandwich of home-made nut bread is a real treat. The honey in the recipe will keep these breads moist till the last crumb is used—in fact, a test showed them still palatable after three weeks, but you'll never test this point—they'll disappear too quickly.

### ORANGE NUT BREAD

2 tablespoons	1½ tbsp. grated
shortening	orange rind
1 cup honey	¾ cup orange
1 egg	juice

2½ cups flour	¾ cup chopped
2½ tsp. baking	nuts
powder	½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda	

Cream the honey and fat; add the beaten egg, add orange rind. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with orange juice. Add chopped nuts. Bake at 325 degrees for one hour and ten minutes.

### HONEY DATE NUT BREAD

1 cup dates	1½ cups flour
1 cup boiling water	1 cup nuts
2 tablespoons	¼ teaspoon salt
shortening	2 teaspoons baking
1 cup honey	powder
1 egg	

Cut dates in small pieces. Cook in the water until they are done. Mix until thick. Cool. Cream honey and shortening. Add beaten egg and date mixture and nuts. Sift together dry ingredients and add. Bake in moderate oven 325 degrees for one hour and twenty minutes.





# Correspondence



## Special Correspondence

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D. C.,  
January 20, 1939.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, Editor,

The Journal of Electrical Workers  
and Operators,

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

My attention has been directed to certain correspondence in the current issue of your JOURNAL which reflects unfavorably upon the American Federation of Labor and our affiliated international unions.

Referring to the recent memorable contest against the California anti-labor initiative, your correspondent from San Bernardino says "we received little co-operation from our parent organization, the American Federation of Labor." I feel certain that this correspondent would not have made this assertion had he known the facts.

It is a matter of record that all salaried American Federation of Labor representatives in California were directed to devote their full time and energy toward the defeat of the highly objectionable anti-labor initiative and our files contain acknowledgments and expressions of appreciation for aid and assistance rendered the California labor movement in that contest. In the early stage of the campaign our general counsel, Judge Joseph Padway, made a special visit to California to confer and advise with our officers and members upon ways and means to defeat the onslaughts upon our movement. Later, upon special request of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, I assigned Paul Scharrenberg, a Washington representative of the American Federation of Labor, to Los Angeles with directions to render every possible aid in defense of the principles upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded. Representative Scharrenberg served throughout the campaign as chairman of the publicity committee of "Labor's Protective Committee for the Defeat of Proposition No. 1," and, of course, his salary and expenses were paid by the American Federation of Labor. The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has since written to me expressing gratitude for his effective service.

Your correspondent from San Mateo says "not one of the international headquarters did one thing to aid the unions of their craft to defeat this measure," i. e., the anti-labor initiative.

The recorded fact is that virtually every one of our affiliated international unions rendered valuable assistance in the state-wide struggle to defeat the efforts of big business to hamstring our unions. The international representatives in California, including the representatives of the International Electrical Workers and Operators, co-operated to the fullest degree with the campaign committees of the State Federation of Labor and of the various Central Labor Councils.

Vice Presidents Weber and Flore, of the American Federation of Labor, personally visited California during the campaign and actively participated in the contest. Last but not least, several international unions made substantial cash contributions toward the campaign against the anti-labor initiative. Among the latter are the Carpenters, Musicians, Painters, Teamsters, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Glass Blowers and others.

From all available reports it seems certain that the California campaign against the anti-labor initiative was one of the best co-ordinated and, without a doubt, one of the most successful campaigns ever carried on in any state and I take pleasure to refer to a more detailed report upon this subject in the current issue of the "American Federationist."

With best wishes and kindest regards,  
I am,

Faternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,

President, American Federation of Labor.

### L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Activities are at a low ebb and the interest of the members is in but one direction and that is the coming of spring. How much more dreary would these winter months be if we could not feel with certainty that spring was coming, which brings with it at least the hope of work. The deeply religious sing of "that great day coming"; the Republicans talk of another day coming (which seems as remote); but neither place any more hope in their day than a building mechanic places in the coming spring.

The unemployed are quite a problem here now and we have so far made two moves toward relieving the situation. The first was to ask the contractors to help the unemployed in any manner they saw fit. Our express purpose in requesting this was to help those who had not made a cent in months. They were the ones whom we were interested in. But not so the contractors, it seems. It is true that some of the contractors split the time with some unemployed, but in most cases they were not the very needy. We still have them with us. The contractor also did not split the time on all his jobs but only those where it was convenient for him. This is not a condemnation of all contractors. We all understand that in this competitive business no contractor who would employ these older members could compete with that contractor who employs only the "speed-ball" type. And so the better type of contractor has to follow in some degree the tactics of the inconsiderate if he is to survive. I believe we members have learned at least this much, and that is if we really want to help our unemployed through the medium of split time it would be a pretty good idea to have at least a voice in the matter.

Our second move was to vote an assessment of 1 per cent of our earnings toward a relief fund, such assessment to continue until the fund reaches \$5,000. The assess-

ment is to then cease until the fund falls to \$1,000, when it is to become active again until the \$5,000 mark is again reached, etc. This fund is to be handled by the relief committee and used for relief only. The idea is something new here and no doubt will go a long way toward alleviating the needs of some of our worthy members.

This later plan and the idea of an equitable split time are both commendable, but I suppose I have been a member of this organization too long not to say with the rest of the boys, "Well, just wait till spring and then we'll all be working."

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

### L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The first meeting of 1939 found an officer's chair vacant because of the sudden death of Charles Frank. This was the first time I can remember Charlie missing a meeting since he deposited his traveling card in Local Union No. 2. Brother Frank will be best remembered for his work during the shopmen's strike. After his local handed in their charter he became a member of Local Union No. 2 and was an active member, always working for the good of the local. There is not one member of Local Union No. 2 who cannot say something good about him.

In my last letter I omitted a name of one of the pallbearers, and did this Brother put me on the pan! So now I am going to make special notice to get his name in print. It is none other than Bob ("Slim") Dufner, our delegate to the Miami convention, the long, lanky fellow who reaches out with his left arm when he talks, the main squeeze of the Potter Electric Co.

Brother M. L. Purkey, of 27534—Eight-mile Route 1, Detroit, Mich., who was president of Local Union No. 2 some years ago, wrote and asked for the addresses of some of the old-timers. Those whom I mentioned in my last letter are about all who are left except Joe Mooney, Charles Siebert, Frank Mitchell and Charlie Wade. Oh, yes, I forgot Art Gates and John Riebel.

J. P. READY.

### L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Thanks for printing the picture sent to you last month showing the strikers of the United States Electric Company, of New York City, who after negotiating with their employers and finding it impossible to get better wages and working conditions, decided by an unanimous vote to go on strike. That was on Thanksgiving Eve, in all that cold and snow. After two days striking, the workers were victorious in getting a 10 per cent increase, effective immediately, and better working conditions. Only through fine union spirit and co-operation among the workers was it possible. It is fitting to mention at this time that Mr. Fishback, one of the better contractors of this city, upon seeing the fine spirit shown by the workers, ordered and gave each of the 350 workers on strike a Thanksgiving basket, complete



with turkey, fruit, cake, and all the trimmings that go with a fine turkey dinner. If there were more employers of this type in the world it would be a sweeter place to live in.

It is with great joy that we lend a receptive ear to the news leaking out of Chicago that the Chicago local has changed over to a B charter, under the capable leadership of Brother M. J. Boyle, their business manager, and also the vice president of the Sixth District, and that they have started to organize the fixture workers. We know that before long that local will organize the workers of the electric portable lamps, lamp shades and electric novelties in their jurisdiction. We are looking forward to that day and we are certain that you will not let us down.

Now that Chicago has started the ball rolling, how about you other locals, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, etc.?

We have started an action in Washington, D. C., to have Mr. Andrews, the administrator of the Wage and Hour Act, set up a minimum of 40 cents per hour and a 40-hour week in the industry. Eventually you other locals will organize the workers in this industry, so it is to your advantage to help us get these minimums for your future protection.

For some local news: This division has set up and has already published its third edition of its own newspaper, namely, "The Bee Ell Newsette"—whose scope will be to better educate our members in good unionism and to instill interest and good fellowship and co-operation in the division which is so necessary in successfully running a union.

On Thursday evening, December 29, 1938, our members met at the Central Opera House for the purpose of accepting or declining the new agreement which goes into effect January 1, 1939. After much deliberation on the question, and also on the question of a general strike, the membership voted to accept the agreement, which embodies some of these fine points: A closed shop; the agreement to run from January 2, 1939, to December 31, 1940, and on August 1 of each year the employers and the union to meet and discuss the wages for the coming year; an eight-hour day, with one hour for lunch; overtime at the rate of time and one-half; two hours off election day with pay; wage rates were increased from 75 cents in group A to 77½ cents per hour, from 60 cents in group B to 62½ cents per hour, from 45 cents in group C to 47½ cents per hour and from 35 cents in group D to 37½ cents per hour, in 1939. After January 1 of 1940 there will be an additional increase of 2½ cents per hour in each classification, but not to exceed 80 cents in group A, 65 cents in group B, 50 cents in group C and 40 cents per hour in group D, minimum. Anyone receiving above the minimum will not be reduced. Any firm moving out of New York City during the life of the agreement will have to pay additional money to cover transportation.

A joint conference board of five persons representing the employers and five persons representing the union will meet and adjust all grievances. Another fine point, that immediately upon setting up of a minimum wage and hour law in this industry, that rate will prevail. Here is a secret for the Chicago locals: Our employers also promise to give us an immediate \$2 increase in every classification, more than what is arrived at in Chicago, Ill. Let it be a year long to be remembered for its great organizing campaign for the workers of the electric portable lamp, lamp shades and electric novelties.

THOMAS PENSABENE.

#### READ

Can Democracies do it? by L. U. No. B-773.  
 Progress in Los Angeles, by L. U. No. B-83.  
 Democracy's responsibility, by L. U. No. 348.  
 New York advances, by L. U. No. B-3.  
 Progress in San Jose, by L. U. No. 332.  
 New Jersey passes to job insurance, by L. U. No. B-52.  
 Union Spirit, by L. U. No. 948.  
 Keeping up with progress, by L. U. No. 16.  
 Bonneville supplies power, by L. U. No. B-48.  
 A boost for pensions, by L. U. No. B-18.  
 Progress in Minneapolis, by L. U. No. B-292.  
 St. Louis helps unemployed, by L. U. No. B-1.  
 Cincinnati has its say, by L. U. No. B-212.  
 Journeymen as foremen, by L. U. No. B-28.  
 That Consolidated Edison case, by L. U. No. 68.  
 Aftermath of a strike, by L. U. No. B-846.  
 Looking at proposed Michigan labor law, by L. U. No. 665.  
 The boys are surely delivering this month—is it old man Winter, or new interest in organization?

#### L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Some of our members have completed a course in electricity at the Vocational High School, during which they learned what the inside of motors looked like and what made them "tick." A new class is being formed and it is expected that the time will be devoted to motor controls. These classes are open to all of our members and the cost of the same is financed by the local, provided the student attends at least 75 per cent of the classes. If he fails to do this, he has to pay the tuition fees out of his own "jack."

We are endeavoring at this time to take up the matter of apprentice training which our good friend, Dan Moley, explained to us at a recent meeting. There is a divergence of opinions on the question and we have a committee appointed to look into the matter and bring back their recommendations for our approval.

At this time of the year this local makes provisions for contracts with the Electrical Contractors' Association for our wages and working rules. It has been decided that it would be for our best interest to let our present contract go as is for another year and not make any attempt to increase our wage scale, which at this time calls for \$1.65 per hour for journeymen. If we could get a reasonable amount of work this year at that scale of wages we wouldn't be so badly treated.

The site for the slum elimination project in East Toledo has been staked out and work has started. The old Vocational High School is being torn down to make way for the new library and we are informed that the electrical contract on that job will run close to \$100,000. There are rumors in the

air that the Toledo Scale Company is finally going to build on the lot which they acquired a good many years ago for that purpose. The rumors place the building figure at two millions of dollars. Dame Rumor also has it that the Libbey-Owens Ford Co. is about to build an addition at their Rossford plant which will equal in size the one they built last year in Illinois. So it looks like we are in for a fairly decent year.

This past week has seen some shining examples of what one of the big oil companies calls "Ohio's roller coaster weather." The mercury has been from 8 above zero to 58, all in one 24 hour period. This doesn't do the boys any good, as buildings aren't put up in that kind of weather. Hoping that Brothers in other parts of the jurisdiction are faring better, will sign off.

BILL CONWAY.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Time for another letter with a report that work in this jurisdiction is slow, but with prospects of a good year ahead. Quite a bit of work in the out-counties of this jurisdiction. A lot of R. E. A. coming up also. But I still think that their set-up is bad—giving authority to county agents to supervise and appoint managers, etc. What does the ordinary run of county agents know about electrical construction? They are trained for everything else than that. They may be able to tell you how to feed dairy cows or when to plant beans, but how to wire a house or build a pole line—hardly.

I read an interesting letter in the November WORKER written by Brother King, of Tulsa, and will say that it hits conditions here, as our contractors would pile up four deep if they heard of a job that had a couple of drops to hang in a shoe shop—but the good times of the late 1920's made them all big contractors, with the result that the smaller jobs left us and went to the nonunion man, and are still there. How that can be changed I don't know, but I believe that sooner or later someone will bring forth a plan to get back that work for our men.

Something I would like to see published each month in our WORKER is a list of new locals organized with their jurisdiction and class of local given.

We have so many locals being organized the officers of the existing locals as well as the traveling members do not know whether they are working in the wrong jurisdiction or not. If this could be done I feel sure our traveling Brothers would deposit their cards and get permits when they went into another local's jurisdiction. We have a case of that kind here now. Local Union No. 16 has for years had jurisdiction over quite a few counties in southern Indiana, and we have tried to police it and keep our men on the jobs. We had also watched the P. W. A. and have gone to the expense of having the wage scales set up on these jobs as the law calls for.

Recently a school job came up at Jasper, Ind., about 62 miles northeast of Evansville, Ind. We had the wage scale set up and when a general contractor who had a large job in Evansville also tried to run the Jasper job rat, the building trades had to pull the Evansville job and made him sign up for both jobs and put up a \$500 cash bond to see that he lived up to his contract.

He gave the electrical work to a Jasper contractor who was unfair, but who went to Owensboro, Ky., where a new local had been organized and joined there. Of course this contractor is in for some headaches, but had we known that this local in Owensboro had been organized we could have at least taken the matter up with them. I think also that the local union directory



published by the International Office for the benefit of the local union officers and our traveling Brothers should also include the jurisdiction covered by the individual local unions. This could be specified in a general way at least without much trouble or expense and might save some of the boys trouble by knowing where they should go to deposit their cards and get their permits before going to work. I see the correspondent from Nashville, Tenn., Local Union No. 429, has mentioned this several times lately.

I see where my old buddy, Oscar Dunn, of Indianapolis, has been put on the pension list. He is too good a union man and too active to retire at the early age of 65.

His name brings back memories of years ago in Louisville and Indianapolis. Good luck, old-timers, and may you enjoy that well earned pension for many years.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The January issue of the WORKER was especially good, and the article about Bugniazet and Social Security and old age pensions was extremely interesting. Everyone is pension-minded these days and anything that can be done to improve the present laws is highly worth while. This applies not only to Social Security, but also to our I. B. E. W. pension plan as well. If any union has a better pension set-up than ours, they are keeping very quiet about it. We certainly pioneered that movement, and the men who sponsored it are to be highly commended. If it weren't for our pension, many of the old-timers who are enjoying it now would be a burden on relatives or friends and would not be enjoying their last years in security as they are at present. It is something for all members to look forward to and every

precaution must be taken to keep it the best in the labor movement. At present we think it needs a few changes and Local Union No. 18 has a committee working on it now. More will be heard from us on this later.

The ladies' auxiliary installed their new officers and threw a little party for the men folks afterwards. It was a success and they are off to a good start—the installation was put on by the auxiliary of Local Union No. 83. The officers are: Mrs. Winslow, president; Mrs. Flynn, vice president; Mrs. Heywood, financial secretary; Mrs. Wood, recording secretary; Mrs. Helm, patroness; Mrs. Duke, hostess; and Mrs. Gahagan, Mrs. Fizzell and Mrs. Lester are on their executive board. They have plenty of work lined up ahead of them and judging by their officers, they are going to be a bunch of go-getters.

"Substitute" of Local Union No. 659 really has something in his article on safety and in asking for suggestions. Safety engineers probably will not agree with me, but I think 90 per cent of all electrical accidents are caused by one of two things—poor supervision and speed. And the victim has no control over either. He cannot pick the bosses and if he does not hit the ball it is just too bad on most of these jobs. I think that every state should have a law like Washington; that the foremen are responsible for the safety of their men and their first duty is to look out for their safety. Also that it must be understood that speed would necessarily have to be sacrificed for safety. Add to this one rule—"No foreman should ask a man to do something he would not do himself"—and I think you have the answer for the prevention of the majority of accidents.

Our State Association of Electrical Workers has been busy in Sacramento, and they have hopes of placing a few I. B. E. W. members on state inspectors' jobs. In Olson, California has the best labor governor in history, and International Representative Amos Feely is spending his time in Sacramento lobbying with the state senators and assemblymen on labor legislation for the I. B. E. W. If it works out, we will really have something here.

Everything is pretty much on an even keel here. Plenty of men to do all the work, and nothing new in sight for some time to come. Good bye now.

J. W. FLYNN.

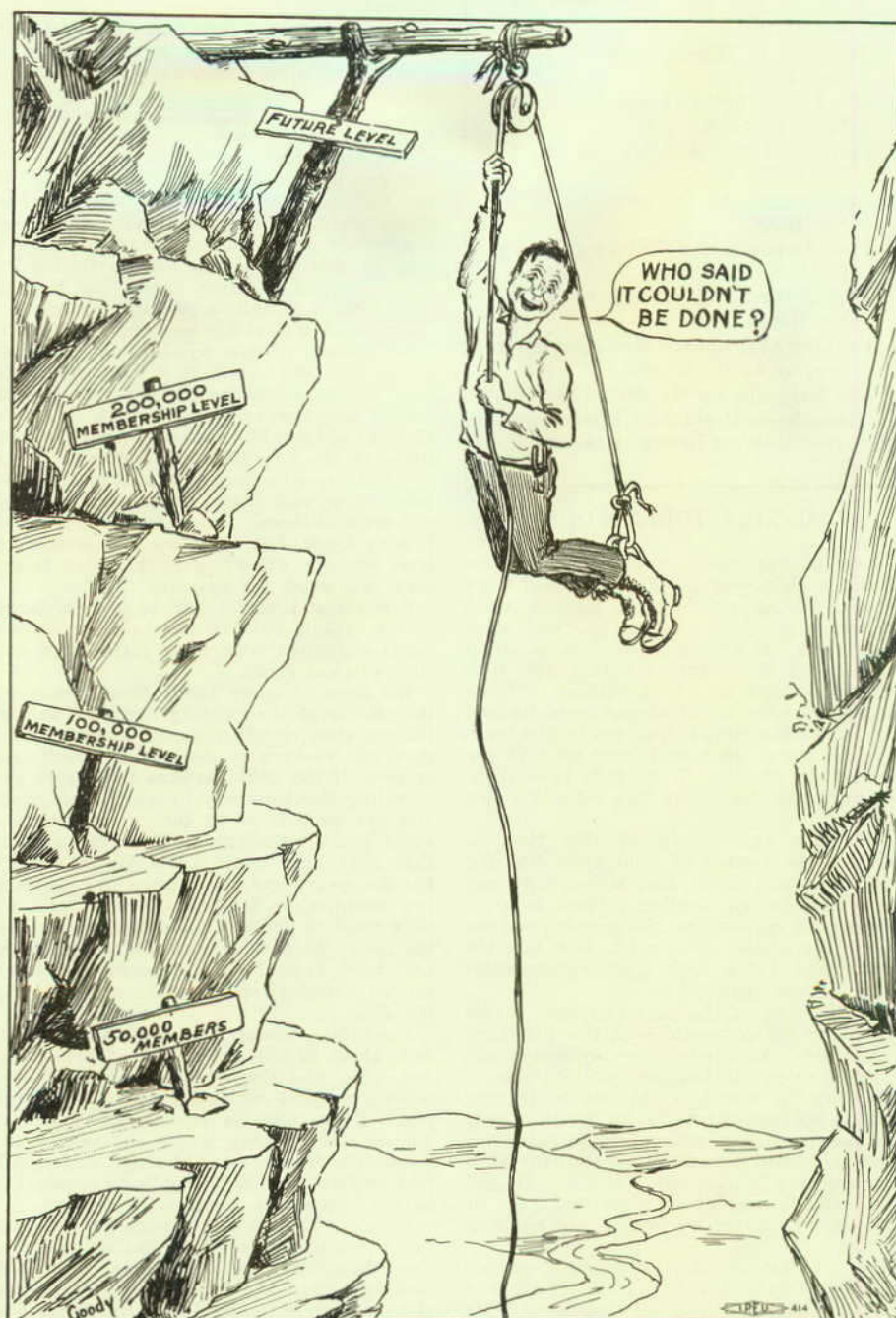
#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

After reading and coming in contact with the various schemes, plans and ideas on the subject of educating the embryo electrician and the full-fledged wiremen and helpers, we take note that a very important subject has been entirely neglected.

It seems men are instructed to properly do their jobs in so far as efficiently installing electric materials and machinery is concerned, but how about instructing men to properly plan and lay out jobs or work efficiently for others to do? In other words, how about properly instructing men and educating them to be foremen?

We think it is high time this subject be given earnest consideration. This thing of taking any Tom, Dick or Harry simply because he happens to be the first man on the job, or for various other reasons, and making him a foreman is, on the face of it, ridiculous. The practice of permitting a "get it in" man whose main qualification for running a job is to sweat the work out of a man is another silly way of doing things. There have been occasions where men who not only lacked essentials in so far as their electrical knowledge is concerned, but who were temperamentally unfit, were made foremen and proceeded to browbeat and "raw-



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

### UP BY THE BOOTSTRAPS



hide" the men under them in order to make a name for themselves. These men forgot their oaths as union men and by their slave-driving methods did all but make nervous wrecks out of the men. Conditions were known to prevail at times that were no improvement over nonunion methods.

These conditions are not always brought to light to the proper parties for fear of losing jobs, especially after the men have been out of work for long periods. These conditions are the real cause of so many young men breaking down and becoming highly nervous. This is a real hazard that is added unnecessarily to our line of work. All of these conditions can be eliminated by training men for foremen by the proper methods of education and by selecting men temperamentally fit to handle men. These conditions were noted by years of observation, not only in our own organization, but in many other localities. Why this has escaped those in favor of educating men to become better electricians and mechanics is beyond our comprehension. Surely others must have observed these same conditions. Why have man-made "occupational diseases" added to ordinary hazards of life in our trade?

In a lighter vein, we read with great interest Brother Dan Tracy's visit to the Canal Zone while on his way to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru. The locals Nos. 397 and 677 greatly honored Brother Tracy by their turnout of the officers of the organizations. The tour of the Panama Canal must have been of great interest, inasmuch as rare opportunities were had to get first hand information by personal inspection of the functions of the various units that make up the mechanical part of the great waterway.

Last report we had, Brother Ed Garmatz was still confined by his ailment.

Brother Bill Ebauer all but pleaded with us for a write up with Johnny Raynor. The boys may revive that coon and cat affair made famous in the years 1929 and 30.

Beside the fact Brother McCormick gives beauty treatments and shampoos to hair-losing Brothers, he and Brother Robinson turned out a bad act on that stage of theirs. They didn't even get one hand for their trouble.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

One of the smaller towns near Bonneville Dam is to sign a contract with the Bonneville Administration to deliver to the city 200 kilowatts of power for 20 years. The price will be \$17.50 per kilowatt year for primary energy, this being the uniform price for Bonneville's output. Rates will be reduced to \$14.50 per kilowatt if the city builds its own transmission lines from the dam.

For the first time a power contract will restrict use of electricity to prevent destruction of scenic beauty, if plans of the council are carried out. Power will also be rebilled only to industries whose waste will not harm fish and plant life in the area.

The Bonneville Administration is to open bids February 21 for the first contract for construction of a transmission line in the project west, the main 220,000-volt twin circuit between the dam and Vancouver, Wash.

Cost of the line will be approximately \$3,000,000. Other lines contemplated will form an extensive network covering portions of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. One line is to be extended into Idaho for use in developing the phosphate beds in the southern part of the state. Another line will connect up with Seattle's Skagit River project, while another projects southward from Portland to furnish service to the Willamette Valley towns and rural areas. Lines

are mapped out to furnish a loop around Portland as well as around other important consumer areas.

Both this local and Local No. 125 are being rushed for jobs. However, nothing has started that we can't handle with ease. Don't let this bit of rambling create the impression that there is work for the asking, although we wish such were the case.

The Oregon State Legislature is in session now and labor is very much interested in numerous bills. Special attention has been given the debate regarding changes in the unemployment insurance so as to prevent its conflict with the recently passed anti-labor bill.

Postal Telegraph Company and this local renewed their agreement, which calls for closed shop conditions throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Although there was much to be discussed while framing this agreement, very little time was needed, as negotiations proceeded in ship-shape manner.

Radio service work has been slow all winter but shows a sign here and there of coming back to life. If work does come back to normal soon, we will probably be short of experienced radio journeymen. Vocational training has been carried on for three months under direction of the Portland School Board and advancement has been made by members attending.

J. A. ERWIN.

#### L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

With the beginning of the new year, the forces of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission swung into action, registering those persons eligible for unemployment compensation. Facilities and personnel were made available for handling the applications of many thousands of persons eligible for unemployment compensation. But to the commission's surprise, instead of being confronted by a flood of applications, they were met with a comparative trickle.

This condition, of course, was attributed to several causes. And nearly a month of experience in administering the law has tended to confirm some of the first opinions. Among them are the lack of knowledge relative to the law in the ranks of those affected by its provisions and the failure of many eligible persons now on relief and W. P. A. rolls to apply for benefits for fear they would jeopardize their present status. The rise in employment was also thought of as another possible reason. Then, too, many persons are under the impression that unemployment compensation is another form of dole or relief measure and, therefore, hesitate to apply for their just due. Those persons eligible for benefits should be made to realize that this form of compensation has been earned as a result of having contributed to the fund together with their employers.

Now when the moneys paid into the fund are beginning to flow back to the workers, the importance of seeing to it that the boss makes his payments becomes apparent. To protect your rights under the State Unemployment Compensation and the Social Security laws, you are urged to keep a record of *for whom worked, dates of beginning and ending employment, wages received weekly, and deductions made therefrom by the employer.* To help you check up on salary or wages earned as reported by employers, the district offices of the Social Security Board provide special postcards that, when mailed to the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Md., will bring a record of earnings credited to you. Because Social Security pension benefits are based upon yearly earnings and not taxes paid to the fund, it will pay you to see that you get credit for every dollar you earn.

At first glance, some of the provisions and rules governing the method of disbursing payments seem to be unjust. For example, if a worker becomes sick and cannot show up for the weekly report, he is penalized for that week and every succeeding week he fails to show up to report that he is not working and able to go to work. There may not be any work to go to; but because he cannot show up, the worker is penalized when he really needs help. Earning more than \$3 on the side will also disqualify a man for one week's benefit. This, of course, will have the tendency to encourage evasion of this rule by men who feel that the rule is unjust in view of the fact that even the maximum benefits of the law are not up to the minimum sum considered adequate to keep the average family. But like all forms of legislation, a start has to be made somewhere, and these laws are no exception. Experience will disclose flaws in them and we can rest assured that in the end they will be corrected to the benefit of the largest number—if we, the greatest beneficiaries of them, are on the alert, of course.

Work hereabouts isn't any too plentiful at present. Business in northern New Jersey has been charted as below average. And when business is slow, there isn't much chance of business spending money for alterations and expansion. If the Jergens Co. finally decides to locate in Belleville, it will help some. And the Public Service construction program holds some promise for considerable employment throughout the state in the current year.

The electrode workers of Local Union No. B-52 will hold their first annual dinner dance at the Club Evergreen, 7 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., February 17, 1939, at 8 p. m. Tickets are \$1.25 and well worth it. Anyone who has been to the Club Evergreen and seen their brand of entertainment won't want to miss this affair—the first one to be run by one of our B groups.

The pin crashers are still going strong. On Friday evening, January 13, a team picked from the boys who make Englander's their headquarters matched their skill against the "Singin' Sams" of the Essex House electricians' pin shatters. After the fireworks had died down, the boys from Englander's were found to be the winners of the match. It is rumored that Brother Nick Carter has the blues all week because he has to wait till Friday night for a jam session around the bowling alley piano. More power to those spoons, Nick.

Brother Bill Dunne is now agent for Trico fuse pullers. They come in several sizes and one of them should be in every sparky's tool kit. In close quarters it is much safer than using your fingers. Bill also has developed the knack of caning chairs. And he still makes up and sells men's belts. If any of us have any business that can be given to Bill, let's give him the chance to help himself. I know he would appreciate it a lot if we do.

On December 11 or 12, Brother Bill Ord was struck by a tire ring blown off a truck tire while inspecting an air compressor in the Feigenspan Brewery garage. He suffered broken ribs and other internal injuries. After a couple of weeks in the Presbyterian Hospital, he was able to go home. He is there now, getting along well but not fully recovered. If any of the boys have the time to stop in for a chat, I know that they will be welcome. The address is 745 Colonial Avenue, Union, N. J.

Since the last bit of news from No. 52 appeared in the JOURNAL, we have lost three more of our Brothers. The first to go was Brother "Bill" Bond, ex-president and former assistant business manager of the local. The next to be laid at rest was Brother Carl Hoover. And the last one to leave us was



Brother "Bert" Bell, genial recording secretary of the local. Brother Bell was at one time or another a member of the examining board, executive board, business representative, and at the time of his death had been recording secretary for several years. We will miss them all very keenly. Brother Bond's sage advice, Brother Hoover's dry humor and keen insight into human nature and Brother Bell's ever ready smile will be missed by many of the Brothers who knew them well.

Mrs. Jimmie Mantell, after a serious operation, is reported as well on the road to recovery. Brother Bill Weicker lost his mother some time ago. Brother Leo Murren has had his share of trouble; he lost his wife at about the same time. And Brother Ed Schroeder suffered the loss of a brother recently. Trouble makes us all kin at one time or another.

As one of the recipients of the local's bounty at Christmas time, I want to thank the union as a whole for the generous cash gift delivered to me by Brothers Gilligan and Mandeville while I was in the "Repair shop." I also wish to thank the boys for their many cards and holiday greetings. If anyone knows who has the card number 566922, tell him I appreciate the card he sent me at Christmas. Greetings and a wish for more and greater progress during the coming year!

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

#### L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, Christmas and New Year being over, we start around the circle once more. We have our state, county and city politicians seated and unseated and one thing and another.

Seems like some of the fellows who voted—well, I won't say "we," I am not saying how I voted—that is my business. But you know it sort of makes you feel you are not appreciated when somebody that you thought all along was your "buddy" just stiff-arms you right on over to one side and starts to "buddying" with some guy that is not even in your bunch at all. Of course, now I am not mad, but Mr. O'Daniel, looks like, should know that we just can't help but feel hurt when he up and puts a man in for a job like state labor commissioner that we don't even know. Of course, that man may be honest and all that, but has not been one of us and has not had anything to do with solving our problems. However, we hope that he will at least try to understand. And labor is getting pretty well organized and we are handling a lot of our own problems in highly efficient way.

The Grim Reaper has cast a shadow in our midst by taking two of our beloved Brothers, S. D. Parish and J. M. Roberts, since the New Year.

C. R. POPE.

#### L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Gone with the wind! Thus could many a merchant or mechanic, referring to resources, describe the whereabouts of a 1937 balance absorbed as a counterbalance in 1938.

With two World's Fairs added as a tonic to further stimulate pump priming, mid-summer of this year, at the latest, should prove that a definite upturn in business is in progress.

It seems reasonable to feel that in a nation so richly endowed with educational institutions of advanced learning as is the United States, that practical methods could be devised to accompany pump priming that would establish some semblance of permanency to better business conditions after

the stimulating advantages of auxiliary priming had become effective; or are we suffering from too much education for our own specific good, causing us to feel that vast labor displacement by machinery may expand to further include some highly developed synthetic contraption to keep the wheels of business turning? Opinions differ, of course, concerning the type of remedies best suited for national ills; economists well rewarded for consultation services naturally occupy shoes on unpinched feet; money today "talks" louder than ever and the majority of us "can tune our dial" to a split fraction at the sound of it; perhaps therein lies a national fault; or is it a symptom?

Time, more or less, and the ability of individuals, more or less, to adjust themselves to less, may eventually prove of value; the medicine is bitter, we agree.

It should be a source of satisfaction to our entire Brotherhood to view, after many months of effort upon the part of our International Office, the results attained in proving the N. L. R. B. was "too hasty" in judging the C. I. O. as the legally recognized bargaining organization to represent the interests of members in the employ of the New York Consolidated Edison Co. Sufficient publicity has been given this case that no doubt should remain in anyone's mind, be they statesman, mechanic or industrialist, relative to the position our I. B. occupies in the field of organization and co-operation; results of a worth while nature, wherein the interests of vast numbers are advanced, rarely happen through luck or by pulling a trick out of an overnight bag; we have been building for a half century upon a foundation constantly strengthened by protective features as liberal to all concerned as the present day complexity of circumstances permit.

The I. B. E. W. had its inception as a result of mature minds gleaning from the hard knocks of experience the necessity of such an organization and it has advanced to its present enviable position through cumulative efforts of leadership continuing stable policies which they or their predecessors in office had advanced. Some batting

averages excel others, of course; tied in with team work over a period of time desirable results are obtained far above the run of averages; as such does the I. B. E. W. average.

At this writing the same undesirable situation exists as related in this column a month ago concerning unemployed members in our vicinity.

JACK HUNTER.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

It having been some time since Local Union No. 70 broke out in print and the growls from the boys sounding more threatening, it behooves me to action, so, hoping the Editor will not delete too much of this, will break out in a "rash."

Our pet "rash" is the Asplundh Tree Expert Company, of Jenkintown, Pa., who came in here and took charge of the tree trimming for the Potomac Electric Power Company. They brought in five crews of about 30 men and equipment. The men were underpaid and working long hours and with rotten working conditions, so they decided to try to better themselves by affiliating with the I. B. E. W. through Local Union No. 70. They drew up their agreement, which was presented to the Asplundh Brothers, who ordered five of the key men to other parts to work so as to break up the organization. The men held a meeting at which it was decided that as the work was here and someone had to do it and they were on the job, they would stay and fight it out with the Asplundh Brothers. Our genial representative and Brother, "Tom" Latham, had charge of the case and held several meetings with the Asplundh Brothers and representatives who agreed to return their employees to work with the exception of the five who were ordered elsewhere. The men were willing to return to work in a body, pending arbitration of the agreement, which was not acceptable by the Asplundh Brothers, who have since broken their contract, if any, with the Potomac Power and moved their equipment from this district. The matter has been placed before the labor board for decision.

Now, the Potomac Power is contracting some of their line work to the Utilities Line Construction Company, of Jenkintown, which is another name for Asplundh Brothers, who have seven crews working here now and who are underpaid and no working conditions. These men, being dissatisfied, arranged with Local No. 70 for a mass meeting to learn how they could better themselves. Brother Latham presided and outlined what action could be taken and the benefits to be derived from it. The meeting was well attended and the talk by Brother Latham was well received. There are several Brothers and ex-Brothers working here. Brother Coyle and your scribe talked over old times with some of the boys we knew and an enjoyable time was had.

Local No. 70 is still struggling along trying to work up some enthusiasm among the Potomac Power employees to make them see the light and become affiliated with a bona fide labor organization like the I. B. E. W. and better their working conditions through collective bargaining. Hope I have not bored you with our troubles here, so this is "PEP Co." signing off.

WILLIAM BOLLIER.

#### L. U. NO. B-73, SPOKANE, WASH.

##### Grand Coulee Dam Branch

Editor:

Grand Coulee—Oh! what a pretty name for this, "the greatest work of man." And how elated an unemployed, hungry man can feel who finally gets the admission ticket for

### Resolution

Be it resolved, That L. U. No. 53, of Kansas City, Mo., expresses our heartfelt gratitude to the Hon. Culbert L. Olson, governor of the great state of California, for his speedy action in pardoning Thomas Mooney from the state prison where he has been confined and persecuted for the past 22 years.

May this great act of human kindness be rewarded by the millions of citizens of the great state of California, in their support of their noble governor, Hon. Culbert L. Olson, in the years to come; be it further

Resolved, That Thomas Mooney show his gratitude by his support to the honorable governor and the millions of workers who devoted their time and assistance for his release; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Governor Olson, a copy sent to Thomas Mooney, and a copy be sent the official JOURNAL of the I. B. E. W. for publication.

H. L. SCHONE,  
WILLIAM BURKREY,  
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,  
Committee.



a job here! But, alas, after a while when he is all caught up with the meals he has skipped, he gets uneasy to return to civilization and pastures green.

Local No. B-73, Sub. 1, is a chip off the parent Local No. B-73, of Spokane, Wash. The meetings are held second and fourth Thursdays and are always well attended. Someone got up at the last meeting and motioned for a press secretary, so perchance if this first attempt gets by on the right track the future articles and pictures may prove more interesting. But to anxious Brothers with itchy feet, or spring fever, here are a few pertinent facts. This Brother made five trips here before finally landing a job.

Last fall there were about 128 I. B. E. W. men on the dam, 14 were helpers. At this date, mid-January, there are less than half that number. There is only one shop in all the surrounding community which employs one man and one helper on short time, and one town lineman.

The project employs about 1,000 men now against 6,000 (divided into three shifts) before winter set in. Every tradesman and laborer on the dam, as well as all the locality around, are 100 per cent organized; thanks to the men who sewed it up.

Last year the C. I. O. had quite a foothold until the M. W. A. K. Company (which had the foundation contract) signed a closed agreement with the A. F. of L.; that act wrote finis to the C. I. O. at Grand Coulee Dam, and a good thousand of them faded into nothingness. If likewise stern measures would be taken against the C. I. O. to smash them nationally, or else peaceful, harmonious unity achieved, what great and lasting benefits could be enjoyed by the American labor movement! Perhaps it would be a good idea if both Lewis and Green would step aside and allow a new leader to be elected in their place. For example, back in 1911 there were two opposing electrical unions in Springfield, Mass. The wages were \$2.75 a day. When one union would strike the other would work and nobody got anything good. Until one day in 1913 came Brother G. M. Bugniazet—results: Advice, peace, amalgamation, new leaders, good fellowship, requests and \$4 a day, with shorter hours, all inside of six weeks' time. Could you feature this on a national scale?

In future articles from Grand Coulee local in this column, there will be more dam news and notes of interest.

In conclusion may I make a correction, with the Editor's consent? On page 637 of December issue there appeared a picture and poem entitled, "The Spell of Grand Coulee Dam," by Walter J. Hendrick. This should have read by

WALTER H. HENDRICK.

#### L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

We, of the fixture unit of L. U. No. 83, will have a birthday in March. We will celebrate our two years under the I. B. E. W. banner. And in reviewing our achievements we can justly claim that we have come quite a way in getting our trade organized. In fact every fixture house in the Los Angeles area, that counts for anything at all, now has the privilege of being able to put the I. B. E. W. label on their fixtures.

I don't want to make the wiremen (and the Brothers of the other units) envious of us for the fun we have at our birthday parties—so I guess I shouldn't say that we expect to have even a better party than we had last year (and that was sure some bust). The entertainment committee that handled it last year was appointed to serve in the same capacity again. So if our Brother fixturemen don't get enough to eat and

drink(?) it won't be the fault of the entertainment committee, and the entertainment features won't be lacking either.

Some of the important jobs we have done include the Hollywood Park race track (at Inglewood), the Hollywood Ball Park, Coulter's Department Store, the Richfield Oil Company building at Watts and more recently the I. Magnin & Company store on Wilshire boulevard. The Magnin job is keeping a crew busy putting up the unit type fixtures, while the special fixtures on the main floor, which are being made by the Solar Lighting Fixture Company, will be installed later. The new building to be put up by Sears, Roebuck and Company at Pico and West boulevard will also call for union-made fixtures. The post office and court house building, the magnificent new structure at Temple and Main streets, was a very welcome job, and the boys did it up right. The slum clearance program, a \$6,000,000 housing project, will soon get under way. Union working conditions will be maintained. Because of its magnitude many of our members will come in for a share of this work.

This new work indicates a continued activity for the start of our third year, but some of our Brothers had it hard going for quite a long while, so this will only help to put them on their feet, and any of those fellows who have been in the habit of coming here for the winter season had better not count on finding those "open shops" "open."

PEER STROM.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Once again Local No. 104 wishes, through these letters, to pay official homage to its honored and illustrious dead. At a time like this when the whole local is thinking of that sad event that happened just a year ago it is impossible to stand aside and not endeavor to give some expression to that of which every heart is full.

On February 21, 1938, there terminated in death, the life and labors of one of the greatest men who ever graced the annals of our beloved local. A long career of public usefulness, great capacity, extensive information and untiring efforts to better the condition of the working man, and with a spirit of fair play and justice for the rank and file of the workers, entitled Michael J. Birmingham to the lasting remembrance of labor leaders and labor men everywhere.

How shall we eulogize Brother Birmingham? With whom shall we compare him? Or where shall we look for a field of life's labor like that of the cause of organized labor? Shall we group him with the best leaders that organized labor has ever produced? Shall we say, and defend the claim, that no cause of benevolence to be found anywhere is its equal in its love and goodwill to men, and is of itself the great underlying power—a forerunner of the emancipation of the working classes.

Shall we say that no young man or old man, in his early days and all his days, saw and felt the downtrodden condition of the working class, and the only way of escape from that condition, as did Brother Birmingham? We can safely say that no man among us here ever devoted, as he did, 50 or more years in a fight for organized labor, nor has any man been more ably and thoroughly qualified or equipped for the fight as he.

It is a fitting time for Local No. 104 to recall the commanding and unique position Brother Birmingham occupies in organized labor's history in Boston and vicinity, and to remind labor men and leaders of the inestimable blessings which have flowed from his labors among the workers. That he came up from the rank and file of the working classes does not detract in the least from

the eminence he attained and the high place he holds today among our great men. Emerson says, "If the companions of our childhood should turn out to be heroes and their condition regal it would not surprise us. All mythology opens with demigods, and the circumstance is high and poetic; that is, their genius is paramount."

He held all kinds of offices in Boston's large labor circles, from humble committeeman to the presidency of some of our central bodies. He was a giant in his endeavors to organize laboring men and women in this vicinity and just as great in his efforts to perfect those organizations. And when we consider the times in which he did most of this work; times in which it almost cost one his job to belong to a labor union, how great must have been the privations, the afflictions and the opposition he endured to carry on this great work.

The sadness of this hour is relieved by the grandeur of the life that has departed from us, and the word grandeur is not used without a purpose. The career of a man consecrating himself to the defense of a principle for half a century, regardless of reward or fame, intent only upon the triumph of his cause as a boon to suffering humanity is both exceptional and grand. In comparison with the ambitious contests for distinction in other fields, it is godlike. Divested of those selfish aims which mar the world, and animated with that high principle that possesses all great leaders, such a life challenges the admiration of men. If any were asked what was the thought or belief, which, from first to last, most distinctly guided his policy and sustained his spirit, they would say his unflinching trust in and concern for, organization as the answer to the low estate of the working class. He was an organized-labor man to excess. It was organization for the working classes above everything else that fired his imagination, and stimulated his efforts and secured his fame.

And now as we go on our way with hearts overflowing with gratitude to Almighty God for the unnumbered blessings we enjoy as workers, and with high anticipation of a grander destiny of the coming years, may we pause to lay our wreath of laurel on the uncrowned head of a great labor leader who was responsible to a great degree for these many blessings.

"Are we so true, unselfish, and kind?

Few in this world his equal you'll find:

A beautiful life that came to an end

He died as he lived, labor-man's friend."

HARRY.

#### L. U. NO. B-120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Local Union No. 120 recently held a very successful organization party to which the local contractors and wholesale supply employees were invited. These events are held annually and result in closer relations between the contractors and our local. The entertainment was of a very enjoyable nature and refreshments of both kinds were served. Contacts were also made with some of the unorganized men through which we hope to enroll them in our organization.

Business conditions are not good and quite a number of our membership are unemployed and only a couple of fair sized jobs in sight.

From an article in the daily press I see the Canadian Trades Congress executives have decided to expel the C. I. O. organizations and feel that this is a mistake. Canadian organized labor is not as strong as it might be and is going to have a tough battle on its hands before long, so that anything that has a tendency to weaken our ranks is to be deplored. I feel that the rank and file of our ranks have largely this opinion.

SHORTY.



L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.  
Editor:

Industrial progress and economic security are natural accords and essential fruit of life and when one is ruffled, both are seriously affected. Work, progress and security go hand in hand. You cannot legislate a righteous substitute for honest toil, or personal responsibility. Initiative, utilization and responsibility are essential for accomplishment, prosperity and economic security, private or public.

Scientists and other artful geniuses and the perspiration of man, co-ordinating application of wisdom, thought and action, and their coaling aspirations can easily establish, cultivate and preserve substantially in civil pursuit, and if all of the human elements in the maneuver do their share, it won't be hard on any. But each and every one of them voluntarily must arrange their own lives on the principle to live—let live and help live, creditably, and help themselves to help others in and under the reflection of the Golden Rule to merit reward and the comforts of life will rain down upon us in abundance. Top-heavy, hobby or lopsided legislation of high-sounding, empty phrases, going in the wrong direction, is imperialistic in principle as well as fatal in effect.

Social Security at the moment only accrues a pittance for the retired, incapacitated and aged, is far from an efficient reality, and no doubt will improve with experience and appreciation of its benefaction as time rolls on. Nevertheless, there is a limit to everything. Provision of self-sustenance has a more substantial and elevating effect and carries with it an elevating air of freedom and independence. It is a source of fear and slavish subjection to be dependent and at the mercy of others at any time.

Although, there is nothing secure. Even life itself is uncertain. We are here by chance and must by force of circumstances make the best of it. You cannot ever expect to get anything without honest work and assuming personal responsibility and provide for our general welfare, now and in the future.

Lewis G. Hines, of Philadelphia, an A. F. of L. representative of Pennsylvania for many years, was appointed secretary of labor and industry of our great state, effective January 17, last, by our newly elected governor, Arthur H. James, a resident of our Luzerne County and neighboring community of Plymouth.

The ascendancy of Secretary Hines, a trades unionist, to the important place in the governor's cabinet, was well earned and a capable and worthy selection and no doubt it meets with the whole-hearted approval of all concerned.

The electrical business and work in this locality are at a very low ebb at this particular time, and there is no sign of a pick-up until early spring, and naturally things are very tough with some of our members.

The Newspaper Guild strike against the only three daily newspaper publishers of this locality since last October 1 is still in force and rolling past its fourth month without any sign of settlement in sight and the daily newspaper plants are shut down tight. It appears for some reason that the principles of the National Labor Relations Act have no solution in this strike. Both sides are losing heavily and sinking deeper in red ink. The Sunday Independent here has signed an agreement with the Guild union and its first publication since October was issued Sunday, the twenty-first, a full-fledged union newspaper from top to bottom, a great victory for both the management and employees. The Guild is a C. I. O. affiliate; however, it has the full backing of the A. F. of L. movement here.

A few days ago I received a letter from

Brother Willard F. Barber, now a resident of Rozelle, N. J., for some time past, one of my dear old Brotherhood colleagues, and a lineman pal and associate when we were in the spring of life. He states that he is well or at least holding on and stringing along in the tussle of life and about to make application for the consideration of a Brotherhood pension. To say the least, Brother Barber is well deserving and the best that the Brotherhood can afford is none too good for the many sacrifices made and services rendered in promoting the cause of labor and common humanity. Therefore I hope and trust that his application for pension meets the approval of the Brotherhood executive board.

The same also applies to Brother George N. Danald, a former resident of our city and member of our local, but for years residing in South Plainfield, N. J., with a membership card out of Local Union No. 3, who is also due or over the requirement for a Brotherhood pension.

The Brotherhood's old age and retiring pension plan and equivalent automatic paid-up life insurance is a creditable trades union instrumentality. It is based on equality and mutual benefaction. It is better than the best for what it signifies and equaled by none in current labor union progress.

Yours for a reunited labor and program for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

All I know is what I see in the papers and the WORKER. The former has us believing that the war clouds over Europe are mighty apt to break at any day, while the latter tells us of a private little scrap now going on between the scribes of Local Unions Nos. B-18 and 617. I wonder if that will be strictly a private war, or can anyone get in on it?

In answer to the query from our Santa Monica amigo, as to how I'm doin', will state that I ain't doin' so good, but who is? Since September 11 we have made but three days and three hours, all of which is not enough to purchase a new ribbon for this machine.

The Scab Paperhanger and the Wop are itching for a damn good licking and won't be satisfied until they get one. Last September was the time to call the bluff of that power-crazed punk, instead of appeasing him with a slice of Checko-Slovackia. (Yowsuh, I'm a firm believer in the simplified form of spelling.) At present all the sympathy is for the Jews, who are getting the bum's rush in Germany. But how about the Chinese and Spaniards who have been through — for the past two years or so? None of them asked for it, any more than the Jews, and have been slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands. I am strictly opposed to the

lowering of the immigration bars to permit the entry of any more penniless persons, regardless of their nationality. Not while we have at least 10,000,000 souls on the relief lists and the W. P. A., which, after all, is only a governmental form of charity. The foreigners seem to be God's chosen people, as witness the case of the family of five who came over here last April and settled in New York State. By the middle of October that family's income was \$70 per week and it is a safe bet that some average native of this country, whose ancestors fought, bled and died that the nation might survive, is probably getting a couple of bucks a week, now and then, from some relief agency.

I believe that all foreigners who have not received their final naturalization papers should be dispossessed of all but \$100 and deported to the land whence they came. Furthermore: Should war break out in Europe, any person or persons caught sending moneys over to help any of the combatants shall have all their possessions confiscated and sent over to the country to which they had intended sending the moneys.

I also believe the time has come to clamp down on all known Reds and communists and do it with an iron hand. The practice of coddling them has not gotten us to first base. The C. I. O. and all its supporters are living examples and the sooner we give them all the gate the better this country will be.

We all were very glad to see Tom Mooney pardoned and now hope that his partner, Warren Billings, will soon share in Mooney's good fortune. Most of the people with whom I have talked upon this subject during the past 20 years shared my belief in their innocence and that their conviction and subsequent imprisonment was a grave miscarriage of justice and a blot on the history of that great state of California. It is too bad that the ones responsible cannot be made to do at least 25 years in solitary.

The January WORKER contains much interesting reading matter, but none more so than the two articles dealing with the apprentice situation. We have been successful in controlling the apprentices in the fair shops, but right now we are having quite some trouble with the boy graduates from the vocational school. When the school was first started about 15 or 16 years ago we were able to take care of the boys and made it worth their while to continue their schooling in the journeymen classes after graduating and in that way were able to instill the seeds of unionism in their minds while quite young. At that time the entire building trades of Atlantic County were behind the school 100 per cent and most of the graduates were absorbed by the various crafts. Nowadays the supply is beyond absorption and control, with the result that a good many of the boys are going to work for the rat contractors for a mere pittance per week. And many seem to think that the union is only an organization to keep them out of work at the trades. Until the demand is greater than the supply there is nothing we can do to rectify this situation, or am I just another stupid Dutchman, er sumpin? Any suggestions will be greatly appreciated. No mail or phone orders accepted.

Friend Roseman, of Baltimore, sez a mouthful about the writing question but is dead wrong in regards to the excess fat. There jes' haint none and 20 pounds would be more than welcome and still I wouldn't be in the fat men's class. The old Cogswell, a good book or magazine, the pipe and a warm shelter are about all a fella can expect nowadays. During the past two weeks when the thermometer has been hovering between 13 and 20 above I was very thankful for those comforts and not a night went by that I didn't think "Thank God, I'm not on the bum tonight." Guess I must be getting along

## We're Sorry!

So many letters were received this month that many of them had to be shortened in order to get them all in the allotted space. Please keep your correspondence concise.

Letters received after our closing date—the first of each month—will be held over until the following month unless we receive notice from you to the contrary.

EDITH THE PROOFREADER.  
DORIS THE COPYREADER.



in years; just an old softy, eh, wot? The big sissy!

Locally speaking, there isn't anything new or startling of interest. The gang in the day room is hoping against hope that something will break in the near future. Our business manager, the gray-thatched Chambers, sez that there is quite a bit of work ahead for spring, but that don't put the chow on the table now nor pay the rent.

Haven't been over to see my friends in No. 210 the past month, but was tipped off that our old tillicum, the Parson, plans on usurping the powers of the scribe for that outfit, if for no other reason than to give me a panning for the many times I have ridden him in this column. Well, Eddie, as long as you tell the truth and nothing but the truth, I'll play ball with you and even give you a couple of tips when you're in doubt; but lissen, big boy, no damn lies now. Anyway, old top, I wish you luck and lots of it—yeah, you'll be in need of some. When those wolves get in your hair for not giving 'em honorable mention, if you get what I mean.

Now the time has come to bid you a fond adieu for the nonce. (And that's one for The Copyist.) So with kindest regards and best wishes to all, I'll be saying hasta lavista.

BACHIE.

#### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The people of the Ohio Valley have become just about fed up on the way the Ohio River is being ruined by the cities and industrial plants along its banks dumping waste into it and are going to make determined efforts to have the federal government realize something must be done about it.

At the last session of Congress an anti-pollution bill was passed, but it was permitted to die, due to lack of Executive signature.

An anti-pollution bill will be up again, no doubt, at the present session of Congress and all you Brothers in the cities and towns along the Ohio should get busy with your Congressmen and Senators to put it across.

The industrial barons who dump all kinds of poisons out of their plants into the river can travel into other territory where the water is kept clean, but the great majority of us must stay close to home, so it is up to us to demand that we be given the right to enjoy one of the finest things nature has given us.

The cities are realizing that it is a mistake to dump sewage into the river at one end of town and pump out water for drinking at the other end, and are willing to do something to correct it, but the industrialist must be clubbed into line by laws.

Just between you and me and the gatepost, we hope the impeachment proceedings proposal against the Secretary of Labor will mature and bear fruit. With an administration that is apparently trying to better the conditions of labor, it is a curious thing that a cabinet officer should be trying to disrupt the only labor federation in the country through misuse of the purposes of the N. L. R. B.

We hear there was another addition to Jimmy Stapleton's family in December. As Lee Ober says, he can now have his own baseball nine. What a man!

If any of you Brothers who like to hunt the bounding cottontail still think that rabbit fever is a lot of hokey, ask Brother Al Nagel about it. He was laid up with it for five weeks and we are glad to report he is on his feet again and back to work for the school board.

Brother Clarence Benzing has accepted a maintenance job with Uncle Sam and is now in our new, shiny postoffice showing the mailmen what a real wirepatcher looks like.

The Brothers working in the city maintenance department and the General Hospital were forced to go on a yearly salary which was considerably lower than the hourly rate, but our busy business manager, Harry Williams, jumped on his trusty horse shouting "Heigh, yo, Silver!" and was soon on the trail of the trouble. They spun him around like a whirligig at the city hall, but he is a persevering cuss and we believe he has everything straightened out at this writing.

Outside of some W. P. A. projects in our public schools, there is very little work in this locality at present.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings! It looks as if my dreams are at last going to be realized and that the Acme plant will finally break into these columns. After years of pleading that a correspondent be named there that will furnish me with news from that plant, Fred Ballinger at our last regular meeting assured me that an effort will be made to supply that long-wanted monthly report. Remember, Fred, that the deadline is the twenty-seventh of the month. And it is easier to get articles past me than it is Doris and Edith, those two lovely proofreaders. But after 12 years I find them very pleasant and liberal and their endurance and co-operation have been very much appreciated. Doris and Edith, may I present Fred?

Another of our members who has made himself worthy of mention in this magazine is our most worthy treasurer, Jacob Ryan, Jr. This man has worked untiringly for several years and has completed and successfully installed a system of keeping the budget balanced that would do credit to our national affairs. Jacob has for the first time in the history of No. 245 substituted blue for red ink. When he took over the books everything was in the red, even the date. But now, thanks to his systematic method, the blue ink has become quite popular here.

Recently an old-time party was held and sponsored by Paul Hauser at the Paul and Walt Cafe, 1409 South Street. Twenty men were present, the oldest 73 and the youngest 50, representing a total of 1,190 years. Several members of No. 245 were present, among them were George Hassenzahl, the oldest man there. And bundled in their respective wheel-chairs with nurses in attendance were Charley Neebs and Scott Smith. After the banquet, marble rolling and hop scotch and other kids' games were indulged in. Neebs won all events by overtraining in his character, the kid in the three-cornered pants. George played the part of Cupid, and did it well. Scott Smith did his part credit as a bottle baby, emptying 26 bottles of Buckeye. Paul says they all acted like a bunch of brats before it was over, but made it an annual affair.

Martin Stockton, of the street lighting department, has been appointed a foreman. Will it be Mr. Stockton now, or just plain "Madgi"? But any way, Martin, you have deserved the advancement with your years of faithful service. And, Martin, I wish you luck.

Due to a change in the trouble department, Louis Shertinger has been replaced by Anthony Diwald as foreman of the trouble department. This changing around puts Morritz Kumpki on a spot. He does not know whom to invite out to his farm for next year's hunting.

Could it be possible that Rochester, Ind., holds any special interest for Torrence ("Knobby") Barrows? Could that certain nurse hold any special interest? And Torrence, about those rings, etc., etc. Could it be love?

Robert Barber, who was confined to the hospital for an operation recently, is home. And I hope in the near future he will be with us, telling us about his operation. Ben Blimm is still confined to his home from an infection, and Harry Bassell is back on the job after several weeks' loss of time due to a broken leg.

Henry Facker is staying pretty close to the home fires, after a bad fall on the ice recently. Lawrence Facker, who drives for George Gindelle, has finally extended invitations to all the employees in the street lighting department, and myself, to a house warming and party de luxe. Larry says that refreshments will be plentiful. The event—his recent marriage. Thanks, Larry, I'll be there.

Ora Lybarger, the first assistant to the third assistant in the underground department, says he knows the manholes and underground system here better than the underworld characters of Rome know the catacombs. And why not? He has watched Toledo grow through an open manhole.

The name of E. J. Miller has disappeared from those of the common herd and now appears among the aristocratic 400 of the line department. Its foreman is E. J. Miller now. Another position earned by years of hard work and faithful service. Sears and Roebuck haven't supplied a foreman here now for several years. Instead they are being elevated from the ranks.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Have received the latest WORKER and found it most interesting, as always. Read the very good article written by Brother A. M. Horle, of Local Union No. 677, regarding President Tracy's visit to the Panama Canal. Made a trip through the Canal myself when I was a member of Uncle Sam's sea forces, but was not fortunate enough to get a chance to see the working parts of it. Brother Horle's article was so plain you could almost see the water pouring from one lock to the other.

Our sister Local Union No. 876 didn't fare so well in the election with Consumers' Power Co. employees. But here's better luck in the run-off. I hope that those who voted for neither union will change their minds for the I. B. E. W., as Representative Mal Harris and Brother Schulze and others have worked mighty hard getting the power company men of this city the conditions they have today.

Work has slowed up in the last three weeks. At the present time we have four men working on a state P. W. A. project at Traverse City. I am working on a remodeling job for the Woolworth Co. here in town. It is a 100 per cent union job, even the glass for the fixtures having the glassworkers' label on it. Being a business manager would certainly be a pleasant job for us fellows if we never had any more trouble on the rest of our jobs than we have on this one.

Brother George Bonjenoor, our financial secretary, had a narrow escape recently while returning from a bowling meet. His car hit an icy spot in the road, turned over and lit on the top, but luckily no one was badly hurt.

Everyone's wife is looking forward to our annual Buck and Doe party February 3. Brothers George Bonjenoor, Bob Ross and Les Hartley are working hard to make it a success.

Sorry to hear about Brother Al Carlson, of Local No. 948, getting hurt in an automobile accident. Here's to a rapid recovery, Al, old boy.

Our president, Joe Pascoe, is one of those guys that won't give up playing a game of any kind until he can say that he's the win-



ner. We were playing Chinese checkers at Brother John Linn's house the other night and they had to wind up the cat, throw out the clock and kick the card table in the middle before he decided to go home.

At the present time we are trying to clear up an injunction that a theater owner has against us. Have recently been elected vice president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, so that means that much more work for yours truly. But I'm not complaining, as it is time we gave some of the older fellows who have worked so faithfully a rest.

After 10 years of hard work by Brother Tony Dueweke, of Local Union No. 58, Detroit, on our license law, one of our honorable state representatives is trying to have it repealed. It seems there is a skunk in the woodpile somewhere.

As a cure for the fellows who have no practical experience, the state is making each one take a practical examination before they can take the written one. After taking a look at the practical set-up, a lot of them walk right out again.

TED CREVIER.

#### L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

On January 27, Local No. B-292 increased her membership and jurisdiction by another section, viz, the water works section.

The local is now composed of four sections—the wiremen's section, the shopmen's section, the radio section and the water works section.

The Minneapolis water works is a municipally owned and operated institution, consisting of two primary pump stations, two filtration plants, two servicing and storage yards, three pressure towers, each with its automatically-operated booster pump stations, one meter shop and one general repair shop, also the administrative and business offices in the city hall. In addition to this there is now under construction a large water softening plant.

The group that forms the new section of the local is composed of the employees at the two filtration plants and consists of men employed in various occupations, such as chemists and bacteriologists, filtration foremen, sub-foremen, operators and assistant operators and utility men.

It may seem strange for an electrical workers' local to take in a group of this kind. However, when one takes into consideration the fact that all the plants of the water works are electrically operated and that there is a considerable amount of electrical machinery, appliances and instruments used in the operation of the system, then naturally the control of the system should be under the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W.

Quite a number of those now in the new section have, at times, belonged to certain labor organizations; but, on account of being a small group of just members, without any sectional organization and in a large organization that had little or nothing in common with the rest of these organizations, they derived practically no benefit from their membership and therefore dropped it. This group, in consequence of this lack of organization, has been very much underpaid.

Realizing the plight of these workers, Brother Ernest Schultz—who is one of the electricians employed at the water works—after talking the group into the notion of organizing, took the matter up with President William Green, of the A. F. of L., who referred it to our president, Dan Tracy, who, in turn, gave Local No. B-292 his sanction to handle the affair. The result of all this being that, after considerable organization work by Brother Schultz and Brother Guy Alexander, the group was organized and taken into Local No. B-292 as the water works section.

On the evening of January 27 there were 27 of these men met with the officers and executive board of B-292 and after being obligated proceeded to elect officers for their section. Incidentally, there were four or five applications of others who were unable to attend the meeting on account of being on duty that night, and there is also something like a dozen that will require a little more coaxing and argument in order to bring them into the fold, but it is fairly certain that they will all come in eventually.

The officers of the new section are: President, Harry Sowden; vice president, Ed Engstrom; recording secretary, Louis Petrangelo; members on advisory board, Clarence Johnson, James Baxter, Samuel Swanson, Frank Raab. Their advisory board is to consist of seven members—the president, vice president, secretary and two delegate members from each of the two plants.

We believe that this group has made a good start in the right way and the rest of the membership of Local No. B-292 wish them the maximum of success in the development of their section.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA. Editor:

After a hard summer, we are nearly all working now. Several of our regular winter visitors are here on travelers. A few of them are catching some time. We are sorry not to have enough work for all the Brothers who would like to take advantage of our easy winters (the season) in West Palm Beach. We have built up our membership about 20 per cent. Have almost a 100 per cent town, with good conditions. We have a good bunch of Brothers here. Our correspondent is introducing them, one at a time, of course, in our local labor paper, incidentally getting some publicity for the local and the Brothers.

We understand there is a sure enough electrical ordinance coming up in the near future. We have a new inspector (Brother Ralph Harpster), and a stomp-down good one. He is taking the place of Brother Walt Long, who has had some kind of a breakdown.

To the east of us here live the greatest bunch of millionaires in captivity, and to the west is a proposed slum clearance project in the negro laborers' city. In the glades, the best growing district in the world, are several hundred acres of beans, tomatoes, celery and peppers, being shipped to you in the North. At this, the best season of the year, our flowers and shrubbery are at their best, the weather warm, the nights are pleasant. We entertain a million visitors a year. Today I saw about a hundred fishing boats on the ocean catching sailfish. Over the week end there will be thousands of folks on the beach, blue fishing. We will be there, as every week end. First come the tourists, then the blues, and one is as important as the other, so far as we country boys are concerned. If you ever caught bluefish, you know what I mean. Oh, yes, we get sails, kings, mackerel and

hundreds of other good fish, just in case you want to go fishing.

We would put in our 2 cents worth to the other locals. We are standing firmly for a code that stands not only for original installations, but provides for future extension wiring. We would like to see an annual or semi-annual reinspection made possible. We are emphatically against the proposed changes as proposed by the Edison Institute. We, the electricians, in co-operation with the contractors, are doing our best to install as nearly perfect work as possible in the Palm Beaches.

BEESELEY.

#### L. U. NO. 332, SAN JOSE, CALIF. Editor:

Work has been very good here in Santa Clara County the past year. The membership have all been employed practically all year. We have a few members working in San Francisco, due to the World's Fair, which is scheduled to open here in February of this year. Also have a few working at present in San Mateo County in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 617, where Brother P. C. MacKay holds forth.

I guess Brother Crown and the members of No. 617 have done some very good work in organizing that district from the essence of Brother MacKay's last letter in the JOURNAL, as many of us can remember when conditions were not so good there. Therefore we wish to congratulate them and thank them for calling on No. 332 when in need of men.

We have had a signed agreement with all of the contractors operating union shops in our jurisdiction, which is about 90 per cent of all the contractors in the district, and who do about 95 per cent of the work. The agreement called for \$1.25 per hour and it ran concurrently from year to year and could not be changed by either party without written notice prior to February 1 of any year. We opened the agreement prior to February 1 of this year and asked for \$1.37½ per hour, effective February 1, 1939. Our conference board had three meetings with the contractors, but could not get them to agree to paying us our demands, so we notified them at our last meeting that the scale would be \$1.37½ per hour, starting February 1, 1939. I don't know what the outcome will be, but I think we will get the dough and a new agreement.

Brother Kelly, of the I. O., has been here working with us on it and he has done some very good work.

We are confronted with a very serious obstacle in controlling the work in the canning and packing plants in this district, as they seem to be able to get electricians of a sort to do this work for about 75 cents per hour. Practically all of these men were taken into the cannery and agricultural workers' union here some time ago. So far we have been reluctant to take them into our organization at that scale.

I read Brother MacKay's letter in the January issue of the JOURNAL and from his inference of No. 617 taking Palo Alto from our jurisdiction I take it he must be taking a page from Hitler's book. All I can say to him in regard to this is that Palo Alto is not Czechoslovakia and they won't take it lying down. After all, our Brotherhood is still democratic. Oh, well, from the crack he took at Jack Flynn, whom I have known for some 15 years, he should take Flynn's advice and "Get wise, MacKay; wake up."

Our new governor took office the first of this year and one of his first acts was to pardon Tom Mooney, who has been held in San Quentin prison for over 22 years on evidence that has been proven time and again to have been perjured. He has also ap-

#### NOTICE

All I. B. E. W. tube benders and pumpers receiving offer of employment in the General Neon Advertising Co., of San Antonio, are requested to report the offer submitted by this firm to your business manager for investigation before going to work.

J. M. McDONALD,

Business Manager,

Local No. 60, San Antonio, Texas.



pointed members of organized labor to many important executive positions. This is the man Mr. William Green so vigorously opposed for election. Well, maybe that will be a lesson to him.

L. W. BRANCH.

#### L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

"Officers' wives get puddin' and pies,  
Soldiers' wives get skilly . . ."

We hear lots these days about fascism and its threat to democracy. Our correspondents, too, have been voicing their opinions freely in the JOURNAL and we are warned that fascism is a diabolical thing that even threatens this half of the globe. Well, Canada is the largest country in this hemisphere and the United States is the most powerful—so what?

We have been aroused to our sense of responsibility—now what are we going to do about it?

Fascism must have some appeal or why should over a hundred million people adopt it as their form of government? Look at the countries that have adopted it—or rather dictatorships under the name of fascism or communism—and do you wonder that they accepted any offer to lead them from the valley of despair in which they had been left by a selfish monarchy? A Russian smiles as he says, "It is better than under the Czar," and an Austrian shrugs as he whispers "Hitler can't be worse than a Hapsburg." There is only one way to fight fascism and that is to offer something better. Democracy must offer the people something besides poverty and unemployment.

We, who would sit in the judgment seat, must put our own house in order first. If democracy is worth saving, it must demonstrate that it can bring prosperity to the people—a prosperity that will enable them to enjoy a standard of living that means security, freedom and justice. Any system of government that makes distribution equal to potential production will eventually be insisted upon by the people themselves and propagandists can call it fascism, communism, democracy or sanity. Such a system may eliminate \$10 shampoos for poodles but it would also eliminate the garbage existence of some of our citizens. It would also empty the prisons and asylums and, perhaps, they could then be used as sanitariums for the workers. If fascism, or any other ism, makes it a criminal offense to starve, it will oust even democracy if democracy means only freedom to starve or steal.

There is something wrong with a system that allows a large percentage of the population only a relief form of existence and enables an exalted few to wallow in luxury. The concentration of wealth can be a power for good when wisely used, but some of the recent debaucheries of the human hyenas who have control over large fortunes would be sufficient excuse for any revolution. The screams of Marie Antoinette were never heard above the miserable groans of the starving populace—even Hollywood did not quite hide the wretched soul of France.

It is evident now that the British Empire is not going to be the goat again to make the world "safe for democracy." Only a small percentage of her people are closer to the European volcano than you in the United States, and why should he people of Australia, Canada, South Africa and other British nationals jeopardize their very existence in some noble Don Quixote gesture? It must be a good selling point for a section of the American press to hold the British Empire up to ridicule—or what form of propaganda are they trying to peddle?

H. C. DAW.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The electrical examining board reports the result of examination for electrical apprentices, held on December 17, 1938, at the Central Technical School, Toronto, as follows:

Third year pass: Charles Lorne Allen, 243 Milverton Boulevard, Toronto; Edward R. Burk, 595 Dufferin Street, Toronto; Sydney D. Jones, 869 Davenport Road, Toronto; Roy M. Macdonald, 132 Northcliffe Boulevard, Toronto; Frank G. Ralph, 33 Enderby Road, Toronto; Leonard A. Brown, 273 Davisville Avenue, Toronto; George Dunbar, 10 Coxwell Avenue, Toronto.

Fourth year pass: Cliff Ainsworth, 451 Milverton Boulevard, Toronto; Jack T. Wildbur, 95 Courcellette Road, Toronto.

Between April 1, 1938, and December 31, 1938, seven new electrical apprentices were registered. This makes a total of 51 electrical apprentices indentured in the Toronto district.

Some 313 electrical contractors have been issued licenses by the Toronto license department up to December, 1938; 962 journeymen electricians were also issued licenses up to the same period.

There were 274 unemployed electricians registered with the employment bureau up to December 31, 1938. Fifty-six placements were made from June 1 to December 31, 1938.

We have the names of 44 electrical graduates from the Toronto Technical Schools this summer. Employers requiring apprentices would be wise in giving these boys a start, as they have specialized in electricity and demonstrated their ability by completing the course and securing diplomas. This type of boy should easily be trained to be a first class journeyman electrician.

P. ELSWORTH.

#### L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY AND VICINITY, N. Y.

Editor:

The most important labor news of the past month, I should say, was the full and unconditional pardon granted to Tom Mooney by Governor Olsen, of California. By one of his first acts as chief executive of the Golden State, Governor Olsen has upheld the faith labor has placed in him.

I do not believe there is a man among the ranks of organized labor not familiar with the events leading up to Mooney's arrest, trial and conviction and the subsequent recanted testimony by star witnesses for the state. Because of legal technicalities, no new evidence could be considered by the courts and it lay directly in the hands of the governor of California to grant a pardon, if this blot on the state of California was to be eradicated from her case records.

During these 20 years or more of Mooney's imprisonment and for another 20 years prior, the governor of California was never considered as a man friendly toward labor. Why? For the reason that he came from a party which, not as a whole but as a majority, never are and I believe never will be in the corner of organized labor. When I say not as a whole is this party antagonistic toward us, I say that to cover a few good friends of ours who are members of it.

I would like to congratulate the various labor bodies who were responsible for the election of Governor Olsen by their untiring efforts during the campaign, even though William Green, president of the A. F. of L., came forth with an endorsement of his Republican opponent, Frank F. Merriam. As yet I have never had a satisfactory explanation of his action in this matter. I did find, however, that considerable protest was forthcoming from various building and construction trades councils in the state of California.

I myself think that there are a few other things that could be asked of Mr. Green. For example, what, if anything, did he ever do toward bringing peace to the ranks of labor? As I have stated before in previous articles, we are denying ourselves the full benefits of a friendly administration by internal disputes and wrangling. Not that I am an admirer of John Lewis and his C. I. O. tactics, but he attempted something that the A. F. of L. under Green was afraid to tackle for years, the organization of the big industries. What we need is new blood, a new president of the A. F. of L. and call the bluff of both Green and Lewis. I know that this is a little premature, but I am for nominating our Dan W. Tracy for president at the next A. F. of L. convention. In the ranks of labor today a man exceeding the qualifications of Dan W. Tracy cannot be found. The I. B. E. W. under his leadership has been the only major union to successfully combat the C. I. O.

To offset the Lewis influence we should go further in our organizing campaign. I, as an officer of my local union, have recommended this, but when the plan was put into operation we could only go so far and then we were out of funds for our campaign. On the other hand, when the C. I. O. came into this territory they had a regular headquarters established with at least half a dozen organizers and it seems unlimited expense accounts. How well they made out I really do not know. I do know, however, that there were very few electrical workers in the plants organized.

As if combatting the C. I. O. is not enough, we have a couple of A. F. of L. affiliated unions who insist on taking in electrical workers. One of these is the International Union of Operating Engineers. This organization came into our territory and organized the maintenance men in the various stone quarries and brick yards. Naturally, there was a considerable number of electricians in these plants who were taken into the engineers' union. I at the time asked the representative of the above union if he would release these men to our organization and he refused.

There is also another A. F. of L. affiliated union, the Papermakers, who did have electricians in their membership. However, through the efforts of International Representative Norton we are taking them into our local.

These are a few instances of the field for organization in this territory. We have several large industries, one of which is the Fiber Conduit Co., located at Orangeburg, N. Y., manufacturers of Orangeburg duct, which I believe needs no introduction to our members. This is still a non-union factory, up to the present no effort has been made to organize them. Our local would like to make an effort, as we know they should be in the I. B. E. W., but we have been balked by lack of finances. However, with a little help from the International Office, I know we could organize this branch of the trade. At present I know there is not a duct manufacturing company on our approved list of fair electrical manufacturers.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE.

#### L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Our business agent, Harry Rosebach, has been doing a wonderful job this year and, due largely to his efforts, the brethren have had, as a body, more continuous employment than they have enjoyed during any one winter since the big slump. I notice an optimistic note in many of the letters in the JOURNAL from other sections of the country, and the thought obtrudes itself that "mayhap" the country might be readying it-



self for another little period of better conditions. When, as, and if it comes it will be welcome.

The regular monthly bulletin on Brother Stevenson is on the up beat this time. Sid made a visit to the shop on the last rainy day and gladdened the eyes of the Brothers. Then later he attended the regular monthly meeting of the local and held a reception, giving the meeting a completeness which it has lacked since last April. He is attaining great facility in handling the trick prop, so we can look forward with confidence to his speedy resumption of the left-handed ladle and cloth.

The Apsay has noticed that for years a standing criticism hurled at big business executives is that whenever the going gets tough, their first impulse is toward the reduction of wages to their employees. This is very just criticism and has been proven time and again to be a fallacy of logic and practice in economics. However, we of the calloused hands have no reason for pride, either, as it turns out that that is the only plan we can devise to cope with the same situation in our own fiscal affairs. After voluntarily relinquishing all salaries for the past six months, the officers of Local No. 396 have been handed a cut in their already meagre salaries. This would appear to be a very inadequate recognition of the splendid administration the local has enjoyed for the past year and a half. The Apsay, for one, hopes that this condition may be speedily remedied.

That propaganda mill we mentioned last month is surely swinging into action in grand style at present. The press, radio and movies are all banging away trying to raise indignation and a warlike spirit in the American public. We are daily informed of terrible conditions abroad, which have been caused by the actions of rulers, commissions and dictators in the areas affected. These communications seem to be laying the groundwork for some future open demand to us to interfere to correct abuses which we have had no hand in creating. It is the same old racket, Brothers, and if we fall for it again it is our own fault. Remember?

This department has been the recipient of numerous inquiries as to the surname of Cyril, the Demon Helper. So after diligent spade work we are able to publish the following information: Cyril generally goes by the name of Cruikshank, usually signs hotel registers in the cognomen Abernathy, recently confided to the writer that his real name is Clapsaddle, while his wife stoutly maintains that her name is Mrs. Thulstrupp. Hoping this will answer all inquiries, I remain,

THE APSAY.

#### L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Our local is troubled with a bad case of duesitis caused by the local officers being lenient with the good Brothers during the recession and some have taken advantage of it and have very serious cases. With the treasury sadly depleted and the work showing an inclination to pick up, the board finds itself in the embarrassing position of a hard-boiled credit manager. It may come to pay up or get out. We hope not. Some pay willingly when they work, but others take the hard way and have to be forced. They don't realize what they get for the dues and assessments. We note that one Brother states in the JOURNAL he has already received more in pension than he had paid in dues.

An incident of the Dallas Fair work comes to our mind when we paid Pat Herron quite a sum for a week's assessment and he said: "Boy, that is a lot to pay for a week's work. Isn't it?" We came back with: "Oh, I don't know, Pat; that is only 4 per cent. I have the 96 per cent salted down." And when you come to think about it, 4 per cent is a small amount to pay for the work we got out of the fair job. A local union is a business institution and it takes money to run it, and it cannot be run on bad debts. We are going to have to operate on the basis of no pay, no work, no work, no pay. We believe in the plan of dues as small as possible and a per cent assessment on pay day.

As Brother Schmidt, of No. B-212, says in the December JOURNAL: "An agreement is as good as the party of the second part (the electrical worker) makes it." That goes for a local union also. Who runs a local union? The members who attend the meetings? Why not? If you don't like the way your local is run, why don't you attend the meetings regularly and see that it is run differently? At least you will be there to help. If you are voted down, you must have been wrong or you put your case wrong. If a local is run crookedly, there is always the I. O. to put a stop to that stuff. It is not good business and the I. O. has a reputation for good business practices. There is a lot of good reading in your constitution if you just take the time to read it. By the way, why don't you read it? You can read, can't you?

That brings up a matter our business manager, Ted Loftis, was talking about the other day. Taken by and large the electrical worker is classed with the top-notchers in the trades union movement. He usually commands the respect of the general public. He dresses neatly as a rule and shaves pretty regularly. His appearance and manners reflect his training. As a general thing he reads more than the evening paper and some trashy magazine, and this reading shows in his conversation. He does not have to be high-hat or ritzy to study good books, be interested in the arts and have a general knowledge of world affairs. It often sells a customer additional work to be able to converse with him on some subject he is interested in or he is better satisfied with your work to think you are versatile in your education. As we say down here, "They cotton to you." Did you ever get absorbent cotton on a blue serge suit? Well, you get the idea.

If the members of your local want the pension age reduced, why don't you take a vote on it and advise the I. O. that so many to so many want figures on the cost of reducing the pension age?

What is the answer to getting the cottage work? We are getting about 2 per cent of it here and some very nice places are being built here now.

Brother J. B. Jenkins got some nice Christmas cards from the boys he worked with in Pittsburgh and wishes to thank them for the kind remembrances. It is sort of consoling to have the idea that Brothers you work with think of you in terms of good will when you are away from them for some time.

Our efforts have been rewarded to some extent in our fight for the city distribution work in the towns around here. The Fritz Zeibarth Electrical have two contracts now and we are furnishing the men and having very pleasant relations with the company. My old friend, Harold Harman, of Tulsa, is the skipper on one job. The Dawkins Electrical, of Memphis, has a white way job and we are putting the men on the job without the usual unpleasantness of pressure when the road and sewer contractors have the work.

We have just voted a plan to place unemployed members to work. A card file of all members to show where they are employed and for unemployed members in the rotation in which they report as unemployed. No members go out ahead of the others without the consent of those ahead of them. This is to take care of unqualified or uncalled members. Regular office hours for the business manager, and the boys reporting at the hall in the morning. We hope it works better than what we were doing.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Serving the gas consumers in the San Diego district is definitely "big business," and the gas department outranks the other departments of the San Diego Gas & Electric Company in the number of men employed to render the service. Natural gas is piped more than 100 miles from the Long Beach area and distributed through the facilities of the local utility. The picture elsewhere in this issue shows a typical gas distribution crew. A foreman in charge, welders, fitters, helpers and laborers, comprise these crews, and the number of men will vary from the small crews shown to as many as 40 or 50, depending on the size of the job to be handled. At the present time there are 14 gas crews taking care of the installation, renewal and repairing gas mains and services.

About 50 gas metermen are employed to take care of all trouble calls, meter installations and adjustments on appliances. In addition to these men, there are others stationed in the outlying districts to give the same class of service. The gas meter shop, also with a personnel of about 50 men, takes care of meter and regulator repairing and adjustments. Many improvements in gas meters and regulators have come about through the research carried on in this shop under the supervision of Mr. Otto Goldkamp. This work has received recognition throughout the gas industry and many ideas pioneered here are now in general use.

According to the inspectors, an inspector is "a graduate meterman who is capable of handling larger and more complicated installations and adjustments, and can also follow up on certain jobs which are either too complicated or require too much time for the average meterman to handle." The metermen are more inclined to define an inspector as "a meterman with a good line." Take your pick,



Gas distributors, and they get paid for it! A typical gas distribution crew for San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co. Left to right, Brothers Lanham, Olmsted, Duffett, Guichard, Berger (foreman), Nolan, Cooley—of L. U. No. B-465, San Diego.



but between the two of them all the work is taken care of.

The company maintains a stand-by plant to insure continuous service in the event that the natural gas flow should for some reason be interrupted. The plant is kept in readiness to manufacture gas on very short notice. The consumers are thus protected from the danger of outages in case the natural gas pipeline should go out of service. The main electrical generating station uses natural gas as a fuel and this in itself accounts for an enormous volume.

It is impossible to do more than hit a few of the high spots in a letter such as this, but we do want the members to know a little about some of the recently organized members of the Brotherhood. The men in this department have been organized with us for less than two years and the progress they have made both individually and collectively is very gratifying. It simply bears out the oft-repeated remark that the problems of the working man are very much the same and respond to the same line of treatment whether their job deals with gas, electricity, transportation, or any other means of earning a living.

R. E. NOONAN.

#### L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA. Editor:

We are started on a new year that looks much brighter than the past for most of the boys are getting back to work. All are not getting full time, but they at least have changed the expression on their faces and are of a better spirit for the time being. We have things under control and are not doing any picket duty. This group in the picture was taken on one small job that has been straightened up and is going ahead and all these boys are at work now.

There is quite a bit of work that is held up on account of bad weather and will be delayed for a couple of months. And when this work is ready for outside men we will call first on the locals of the Tri-State Council that consists of locals within a 100-mile radius. All of these are small locals but we co-operate together. This council was organized several years ago by Gordon Freeman, who is an I. O. representative on the TVA at present, and we understand that he is doing a very good job from all reports.

J. M. STURGEON.

#### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS Editor:

Being my first attempt at filling the office of erstwhile Brother, C. I. Pressler, resigned, I am sure the readers and Brothers of my own local will receive this article in faith with which I write.

The first of the year has passed and also the renewing of contracts with our employers, the shop owners. I am glad to say that this important business was transacted satisfactorily, with the friendliness of spirit on the part of both the contractors and union. We retained practically the same working conditions, and also the same wage scale.

In the coming year both the contractors and we of the local feel that although we are now in a slack period with the majority of the fellows on part time, that we will enjoy a good working year. In the past year, although things did not boom, we worked practically full time throughout.

In looking over the work calendar, we find that there will be the regular quota of small

and large residence work, remodeling of business and office houses for a small part, several WPA projects and the government's plan of enlarging the military reservation. Also several large jobs are at the beginning of the end, but I am sure the boys will not fear loafing as they are pretty apt to pick right up on the jobs heretofore mentioned.

In the marine department of our local the boys have practically struck rock-bottom until Uncle Sam finishes his survey of the merchant shipping.

This has to do with what ship owners will keep, sell, and the buying of new ships. I am sure after this is settled things will get back to normal.

This scribe, like a good many others, is a diligent reader of the WORKER and enjoys its articles, poems and the correspondence of scribes of other locals. The articles particularly interesting to some of us, more so the old-timers, are those on our president, Dan W. Tracy, dealing with his appointment by President Roosevelt and his South American good will tour; the reason being, although a good many are not aware of the fact, that Dan Tracy "hails from these here parts," having been I. O. representative of this district and associated a good deal with the boys on "Treasure Isle."

VIDO L. SUCICH.

#### L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

The I. B. E. W. was again to the fore in the C. N. R. Point St. Charles shops when the members of Local No. 561 got together with the aid of our general chairman, Brother "Mac" MacEwan, and several supervisory officers from the shops and made a presentation of a silver cigarette case suitably engraved to Mr. J. W. Bailey, superintendent of the M. P. shops, on the eve of his departure for Stratford to take up his new duties as superintendent of the C. N. R. Stratford shops.

Brother Bob Eardley, local shop committee chairman, called the gathering together and then called on Mr. W. Palmer, general foreman of the car department, to speak. Mr. Palmer formally introduced Mr. Bailey to the gathering and then called on Brother MacEwan to make the presentation. Brother MacEwan, in his own way, spoke of the sincerity of the boys behind the gift and aside from his able oratory also lived up to his reputation as a humorist. Brother MacEwan assured Mr. Bailey that from his, MacEwan's, knowledge of the electrical department at Stratford, that he would receive the same co-operation from them as he had received from the Montreal electrical department during his stay as superintendent.

Mr. W. Walker, general foreman of the M. P. department, spoke briefly and took occasion to thank Mr. Bailey, also the electricians, for the co-operation he had received.

To our Brother electrical workers of Stratford, we would like to assure you that in the transfer of Mr. Bailey from our shop to yours it is definitely our loss and your gain and we trust that your dealings with him will be as congenial as ours have been.

R. W. WORRAKER.

#### L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Editor:

At the regular meeting, Local Union No. B-569, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, turned out en masse to pay tribute to one of their members who has been one of the bulwarks of organized labor in San Diego for many years.

Brother Charles J. Brown has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1901, and a member of Local Union No. 569 since 1920, and previous to his short sojourn in Washington during the war he was a member of Local Union No. 465, of San Diego.

Brother Brown was always a member who had the interests of organized labor at heart and for many years was an officer of the local to which he was affiliated, having been the financial secretary of Local Union No. 465 and also business manager; previous to 1933 for four years he was the business manager and financial secretary of Local No. B-569.

The active membership of Brother Brown terminated in October, 1938, when his pension was granted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The members of Local Union No. B-569 felt that Brother Brown should be given some token of the high esteem which the membership felt for so loyal a member and they were joined by old members of other labor organizations who had worked with Brother Brown in the past. At a very well attended meeting he was presented with a beautiful Hamilton watch, suitably engraved, and a chain to act as a reminder of the loyal friendships which he had made in the labor movement in San Diego.

Brother Brown, while retired from active service in the electrical trade is and will always be an active worker for organized labor and the principles for which it stands.

While Local Union No. B-569 will miss his genial face and his sound judgment in many ways, we know that he has earned a respite from active duties and are only too glad to see him reach the position in life that will give him time to devote to some of his hobbies that he neglected while in active service.

May the movement be blessed with many more such loyal members and may he live long to enjoy the many friendships that he has made during his active years of service in the labor movement and in the civic activities of San Diego.

M. L. RATCLIFF.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Have just finished reading January JOURNAL through, started from the back and read part of it again. Thanks to the staff and our members, it gets bigger and better each month.

We notice one first attempt, referring to Brother Edwards down at Longview, Tex. Nice going, Ray, keep it up.

We especially enjoy hearing from old timers like Brother Hoskinson, and happy landings to all the older Brothers who are retiring, for we know they are the



They won their point! This job is now straightened up and all these men back at work. Brothers Inze, Sturgeon, Elexander, Duffield, Hall, McGraner, Crawford, Snider, Williams and Manning, of L. U. 466, Charleston, W. Va.



members who put organized labor out in front where it is today.

Well, let's talk about Local No. 611 for a while. Excusing a few minor offenses such as poor attendance, etc., everything is pretty well in line here, and we are trying awful hard to get that in line. If we have a beer party, turkey drawing or something special we can always depend on a lot of co-operation. We have about 130 members and at our last meeting there were 48 present. Several comments were made on it. One Brother made a nice little talk straight to the point and finished by saying it was getting to be a sour note when we had to boast about what good attendance we had when there were less than half our members present. Although we are agreed with him, it really was better than we have been having lately. "Any one holding a cure for this disease please send remedy to Local No. 611."

The White Pine Lumber Co., at Bernalillo, is temporarily closed down for electrification of their mill. Albuquerque Gas & Electric is enlarging their plant there for the cutover; work being done through Local No. 611.

The \$700,000 airport east of town is nearing completion. Sponsored by the city and built by WPA and leased to TWA, the electrical work in charge of one of our members, Brother Volk.

The Hilton Hotel, which is to be 12 stories, is well under way. Electrical contract was awarded to Lee Miller, one of our contractors, so some more of the boys are working on that job. All this helps, but we still have some members who are not working steady.

The bartenders are still making progress, signed a couple of new places within the last few weeks.

Yea, Brother Sutton, of Local No. 723, a lot more of this union label talk is what we need. We have a committee out, so do some of the other locals here, that are tearing the town upside down, and are coming home with the bacon; will give a further report next time. SHORTY ADCOX.

P. S. Brother Speigle, of Local No. 398, why can't we get a letter from you boys occasionally?

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

California labor and its friends have broken the back of the Republican Party in this state and have elected the first Democratic governor in more than 40 years. Our new governor, Culbert L. Olson, has proved himself to be a friend of labor by his past record.

One of his first actions on taking office was to pardon Tom Mooney, who has spent 22 years in the state prison at San Quentin for a crime that he did not commit. He was framed by one of the dirtiest skunks that the city of San Francisco has ever had the misfortune to have as district attorney, Charles M. Fickert.

In those years Tom Mooney has become a symbol. He has had a President of the United States appeal in his behalf, has seen his case go before five Republican governors, and the supreme court of the state of California and the United States Supreme Court, with nothing being accomplished by any of them.

He has seen every witness against him discredited and their testimony proven false, has heard them confess to perjury, yet in spite of all this proof of his inno-

cence the power of the Republican reactionaries has been so great that they were able to control these five governors and the courts of California. Even the Supreme Court of the United States was under their control to such an extent that this court refused to review his case three different times.

Mooney was arrested and convicted on perjured and manufactured evidence and testimony. A picture of Mooney and his wife, taken five minutes before the bomb went off, on the top of a building more than a mile away shows that it was impossible for him to have got to the site of the bombing in the five minutes between the taking of the picture and the explosion of the bomb.

Five years after Mooney's trial John McDonald, one of the witnesses, retracted his statement and swore that his testimony was false. At that time Judge Griffin and the assistant prosecuting attorney urged the governor to pardon Mooney but were refused. Then eight years later Estelle Smith also retracted her testimony and swore that it was false.

Oxman, another witness, was proved to have been more than 100 miles away on the date of the bombing and was not in San Francisco for some time later, imported by Fickert to convict Mooney.

Of all the witnesses and prosecutors of Mooney Captain Goff of the San Francisco Police Force, is said to be the only one still living, all the rest have gone to their reward(?). Fickert died a fairly young man after a long illness.

Mooney was pardoned at Sacramento on Saturday and on Sunday returned to San Francisco and was met at the ferry building by a large crowd and headed a parade up Market Street to the Civic Center where a large celebration was staged ending with a dance in the evening.

It has been noticed that wherever Mooney goes that Bridges crowds himself in and is always at his heels, and of course in the picture.

After all the years that A. F. of L. unions have worked and spent their money to free Mooney it doesn't look just right for him to pick out an alien and communist for his shadow. Mooney may want more support from the old friends of the A. F. of L. in the future and should remember that he cannot get it by having such men as Bridges for his associates.

President Roosevelt sent our International President Tracy to Lima, Peru. It was an honor to have our President selected as one of the delegates to the conference and signal recognition to the I. B. E. W.

P. C. MacKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

The territory covered by our jurisdiction is in a part of two states, northern California and southern Oregon, that have in the past only partially enjoyed the fruits of organization and we therefore had to start from scratch.

Organization was started early in 1937 and on March 15 of that year our charter was installed by our worthy Brother, International Vice President J. Scott Milne. It was not until the following month of June that we had obtained a majority of the employees of the utility in this section, the California Oregon Power Co., and went to work to write an agreement. Committees were appointed from the various districts and after many meetings which made many changes and revisions, an agreement was negotiated which was acceptable to all parties and was signed effective as of July 1, 1937, to continue in effect from year to year thereafter.

This agreement provides for many improvements in conditions and wage increases for all covered. These conditions such as the 40-hour week, payment of overtime, and graduated scales for apprentices have proved to be of great value and much appreciated by our members. To facilitate the handling of our affairs unit locals have been set up in the various districts of the company, namely, Medford, Klamath Falls and Roseburg, Oreg., and Dunsmuir and Yreka, Calif. These units are widely separated, an extreme distance of approximately 200 miles, which necessitates much traveling on the part of our business manager.

Organization in our territory has progressed steadily and we all look forward to the time when all electrical workers in this section are members of the I. B. E. W.

Provision in our agreement allowing annual amendments in wages and conditions has already proved to be of great value as we were able this past year to negotiate increases in pay for our lines department and some other employees closely connected with it amounting to approximately 10 per cent.

Betterment in conditions has resulted in a more brotherly spirit among members, much in contrast to the old days of "dog eat dog." A short time ago our local worked out a set of safety rules and after considerable discussion and changes as suggested by a joint committee from the company and the union, they were adopted and a man has been designated by the company to act as safety inspector to explain the rules and see that they are complied with.

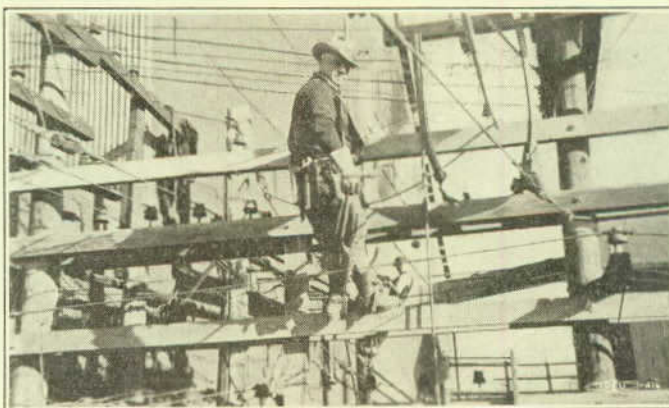
The educational program instituted during the early months of the year has proven to be a splendid gesture. Interest has been shown at all times and some measure of constructive knowledge has been

gleaned from these discussions covering the various problems of the industry from the worker's angle.

The present activity, which is a first aid class under direction of a very efficient instructor, is progressing rapidly and much good is being done.

Attendance at our meetings has been exceptionally gratifying and it is felt that this is a manifestation of a growing measure of interest and understanding of the labor movement.

L. U. No. 659 owes much credit and respect to International Representative R. Roy Smith, who has kept closely in touch with us and has been ever ready to assist our local. His advice and suggestions have been the means of our



Wires go in as work is rebuilt at Bernalillo with President Jack Pierce of L. U. 611 an active "puller."



proper approach to many of our problems that otherwise might have proven very difficult for the inexperienced to have handled.

We as a local point with pride to the type of men who occupy the responsible positions in the I. B. E. W. and with such leadership, if each member will accept his responsibility, progress is assured and democracy will live.

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Governor Fitzgerald's initial message to the sixtieth legislature contains the following recommendations: Sit down strikes should be definitely declared illegal with proper penalties for those inciting them; a five-member labor relations board to administer legal machinery, governing strikes legally called in accordance with an out-lined statute.

Penalties for any one attempting to force any worker to join any organization.

Prohibition of company unions, voluntary registration of labor union officials with labor relations board; mass picketing by imported union members, would be illegal.

In any event, plant doors or entrances or any streets or highways, could not be blocked.

In event of legal strikes in utilities or other plants where public necessity or convenience is involved, the state specifically reserves the right to step in and operate struck plants, until agreements are reached.

Extension of occupational disease law to include all diseases growing out of employment.

Extension of unemployment compensation law to cover all employees in affected industries.

A legal strike, according to the governor's plan, would be legal only after 10 days' notice of intention to strike and mediation during these 10 days.

This would give the employer ample time to prepare.

We don't notice the employers giving 10 days notice of intention to lay the employees off for long periods. No mediation on this, out they go.

As to the clause forbidding employers to use force to break a legal strike—mere words to mislead. What would constitute force?

What about the penalty? The employer is not to be penalized. Merely forbidden. The employee is to be penalized in case of illegal strike.

Please note there is to be no mass picketing by imported union labor, in any event the plant entrances or doors could not be blocked. This would make it very convenient to install strikebreakers and run an open shop. As to voluntary registration of union officials, we never knew of an attempt to conceal them. The names have always been open to the public. Under the recommendation that the state would operate a utility in case of failure of agreement between employer and employees, this should be of great comfort to the Consumers Power Co. We believe the operators did pull the switches, or at least threatened to, during a disagreement. How long would the state operate the struck utility? Would the state break the strike by using other than the regular employees?

We note the governor has named the secretary of the Michigan Manufacturers Association to help draft the recommendations into legislative form. The picture is very plain now.

Yes, anti-union, old guard, American Plan. John Lovett is to have a prominent part in selling "labor down river."

Yes, labor is to have two members named

to the five-man labor relations board. Who will be the chairman? Perhaps John Lovett. So draw your own conclusions how far labor would get with a board like this.

As for this recommendation: Penalties for anyone attempting to force any worker to join any organization—the governor would have the provision that no man shall be refused a job because he does not belong to a union. This would destroy the principle of the closed shop. It is in direct conflict with the Wagner Labor Law.

The Wagner Labor Law does not compel a man to belong to a union; however it provides that the majority of the workers in any business shall exercise the bargaining power.

Therefore the person outside the majority ceases to be an individual. This recommendation if enacted as a law would raise the question of state rights.

Is a state supreme within its own borders? Or would the federal law apply in a case of labor dispute of this kind? As to the prohibition of company unions, and the insurance extension recommendations, these are merely the sugar coating on a bitter does that the governor would like to administer to labor.

Labor is not without voice in the legislature and has its own recommendations to offer for honest consideration. So we must again accept the challenge and fight. The governor's recommendations must not survive in legislation. J. T. WILLIAMSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

We want to thank the three employees of the Glenwood Springs Water & Lights for establishing fair relations with our union; hope to see the rest of you in a short time.

I was very glad to hear from the Brother in Duluth, Minn., through our correspondence in the JOURNAL. I got some very interesting pictures of Duluth, the lake, and the boats, also the beautiful scenery last summer when I was there.

Here are the names of the Brothers, and the department they work in, who will get up our new agreement and submit to the executive board for approval: J. C. Orr, J. D. Jackson, for shops; S. K. Vandenburg, Jr., C. C. Conrade, for line; H. T. Elliott, George Dean, for meter and service; C. A. Heuiatt, Joe Davis, for plant; E. E. Wilson, Gene Townley, for track.

Our attendance has been a full house, except for last meeting. Come on out, Brothers, the more, the better the meetings are.

I am delegate at the Trades Assembly, and at their meeting in December they gave Local 667 full credit for organizing two cafes here 100 per cent. The Trades Assembly, and all unions, are putting on a drive to organize all cafes and bars here. The unions have had very good luck in leaving a little card: "Where is your union button?" I see there are several new union cards in the cafes and bars here.

The Brothers are taking a very good interest in the drive to fight infantile paralysis.

GEORGE DEAN.

#### L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

Everything seems to be in pretty fair shape down here and here's hoping we have a bigger year coming up. Our R. E. A. jobs are still going on and there are prospects of more jobs coming up on these lines.

Since my last report to the JOURNAL there have been a few things to happen that might be of interest. L. U. No. 738 was really proud of the report given by Brother Oliver Allen, of the Texas State Federation of Labor convention. He made a very nice re-

port of the whole convention and explained all the different things that came upon the floor during the convention. We understood everything except his report on the expenses, that is the convention party report, but that is all right, maybe it will work out all right. After all, it was a very interesting report and we really do thank him for it.

At this time L. U. No. 738 wishes to thank Brother P. J. Trantham for his good work as business manager of this local. He has really done a fine job and we are proud of him. To succeed him will be Brother L. L. Harmon, of L. U. No. 329, of Shreveport, La. We are proud to have Brother Harmon and wish him lots of luck, for we know he has got what it takes to make things go our way.

Well, this is about all I can think of right now except, old Santa Claus has done come, went, and gone.

RED.

#### L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

"Into each life some rain must fall," and a local union is no different than the individual. During the past month rain has fallen in copious quantities on several of our members, not gentle, soothing rain, but the bitter, stinging kind that leaves destruction in its wake. Seven men laid off for lack of work, men with years of faithful service to their credit, now left facing a shaky future, with few prospects of obtaining work in this vicinity. But they are taking it with their chins up, and we hope we shall be able to place them all on a new R. E. A. project that will open up soon. In just these few words the ludicrous anomaly, existing in this richest of all nations, may be summed up: Laid off for lack of work!

During the past two months this local has been engaged in a contest to wipe back dues off the books. By the time this appears the Demon Dues Collectors should be adjudged winners of a big beer party at the expense of the Back Dues Kids, unless the aforesaid kids awake to their danger and make a mighty spurt at our first February meeting. But one thing this contest has accomplished is to awaken every member of this local to the fact that when he thinks, "Well, I'll just let them go this month," there are several other members who are thinking the same thing. Which is fine for the members, but a darned poor thing for the local's treasury. And within this contest has seemingly developed another contest among several of the members as to who can get paid farthest in advance, for which we heartily commend them, as we believe the best policy is to be paid far enough in advance that if those fatal words, "Laid off for lack of work," should greet one some fine morning one has leeway in which to locate work without having to worry about the loss of insurance or pension benefits.

Bill Baker is now sojourning briefly in the hospital while doctors explore his innermost recesses, and bare all his interior secrets to the cold, cruel light of day, while John Baughman, colossus of the linegang, has been given a chance to rest, as an operator at Central substation. We are willing to bet that John has no trouble in wrestling those ampere record cards around.

We now have a women's auxiliary, and we are sincerely hopeful that every lady concerned will help make this organization one of the most energetic and progressive auxiliaries in the nation.

Perhaps I am being unduly pessimistic—BUT—I do hope that these good ladies will not allow petty jealousies and childish bickerings to break up their organization, which, regardless of some opinions to the con-



trary, can be of great help to Local No. B-763.

Whitey Hoffman, complete with crutches and his never-failing grin, was an unexpected, but most welcome, visitor at our meeting the latter part of January, the first meeting he has been able to attend since the bad limb of a cottonwood tree did him wrong. Whitey is still a long ways from being the old Whitey, but we hope that he will be able to attend our meetings more regularly and stay longer in the future. Frosty Baughman, chairman of our hall committee, has been doing a grand job of steering the affairs of our infant hall through storm and stress, and, now that he has that good-looking assistant dishing out the drinkables, we know everything is going to glide like butter off a hot knife.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

#### L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

##### Spanish Sacrifice.

Editor:

World democracy, in a haze of ignorance and superstition is about to offer up Spain as another sacrificial victim to appease the Moloch of fascism. None now doubts that the non-intervention policy, born at 10 Downing Street, and meekly followed out by the Quai D'Orsey, will have, as it was intended to have, its logical result in the defeat of Loyalist Spain. How could it be otherwise, when non-intervention prevented shipments of military supplies and food to the loyalists, and allowed fascist Italy and Germany to furnish men and munitions, in a policy of known and energetic intervention, to the point where the loyalists must inevitably be defeated. Inevitably, unless a world conflagration occurs first.

Thus democracy continues to prey upon itself. What with our shipments from the United States and Canada of over 50 per cent of the war supplies with which Japan is seeking to crush forever the spirit of democracy in republican China, and our hands-off policy in Austria and Czechoslovakia, world democracy is slowly—and not so slowly either—being converted into world totalitarianism. From a world of trade unions, co-operatives, parliaments, a free and equal human society, to the world of a fuehrer, a one-party government, a gagged press, a concentration camp and police discipline, an urge toward war and aggression. In spite of this grave danger our big and our little Chamberlains everywhere exhibit a pathetic and childish confidence in the benevolent intentions of Hitler, Mussolini and Japanese warlords, but became quite panic stricken at the threat to their positions of economic privilege offered by the growing success of socialist experiment in Russia.

It is not yet too late, however, for the remaining democracies to pull themselves together and to stem the tide of totalitarianism. Not only have the democracies still the advantage of preponderant economic resources upon their side, but they have also the advantage of intellectual leadership as well. It is still our strength that we have not yet made bonfires of our books, nor exiled our men of genius.

It is necessary, however, that there be no further retreat before the blustering of inflated nazis. Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia represent battles which democracy has lost. Some even go so far as to suggest that if Spain is brought within the fascist orbit, the fate of European democracy is sealed. Certainly the risk is too great to be thought of. Not only should there be no repetition of Munich but there should be formed a world democratic front determined to don its armor, if necessary,

to protect the common heritage of liberty and freedom embodied in, and possible only through democratic institutions.

After all, we are waking up to the fact that "appeasement" is only a polite name for sacrificing ideals and friends to save one's own skin—and that it is not cricket! Besides, such a policy comes inevitably to the place where one's friends, all being sacrificed, there is nothing left to offer by way of appeasement but one's own skin. But it is a pity, that as democracies, we choose to reduce our margin of safety to this ultimate point, without even the consolation of having been true either to principle or to friends.

W. J. COLSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

##### "You Can't Do Wrong and Get By"

Editor:

On August 23 this local came out on strike after the Tennessee Electric Power Company flatly refused to negotiate a contract with us, although they had already signed a contract with the C. I. O.

After this local had been in several conferences with officials of the company, it seemed incredible that they would refuse even an attempt to negotiate with our committee, but they chose to stand pat.

In short the strike had all the usual trimmings, the union men were classed as vandals, hoodlums, gangsters and received treatment that gangsters would never have taken so easily.

The men involved in this strike, except a few dead-heads and a gang of rats, stuck to their posts just like soldiers, never considering personal feelings.

As some of you Brothers may know, the city of Chattanooga is building a municipal distribution system. The city made many offers to buy the private utilities property but to no avail.

Seeing a chance to go to work building the city system and at a decent wage scale for

linemen, the strike was called off after three months of trials and tribulations.

It is the opinion of our local that the company made a very decisive error when they refused to negotiate with the I. B. E. W.

The strike was expensive, to both the union members and the company, but undoubtedly the company lost much more. They lost the respect of former employees, and most surely did Mr. and Mrs. General Public become disgusted with the lousy situation here, and it is our guess that many a home here will be using TVA current over Chattanooga Electric Power Board lines as soon as possible.

Most everyone of our members are working on this city job, but Brothers, take this fair warning and don't come here looking for a job unless you contact our business agent, for he has his hands full trying to keep the local members all working.

This local wants to acknowledge here and now that the I. B. E. W. representatives co-operated with us over a 100 per cent if that is possible and now we must call the "honor roll" composing the I. B. E. W. representatives who worked so hard during the strike.

Heading the list we find Brother G. X. Barker, international vice president; he should be commissioned—"Chief of Strategy Bureau." Then comes Brother O. A. Walker, international representative; well, he will do and say what he thinks or bust and if he had not had a broken leg just before the strike he probably would have busted for he was too hot to handle as it was.

And there's International Representative A. F. Wright; he deserves all the credit the local can extend for he was worse than a "jitterbug" due to being so interested in the men on strike.

There is an I. B. E. W. representative stationed here who works continuously for I. B. E. W. members' welfare; he is suave, business-like and hard boiled when necessary, yes, it's no other than Brother G. M. Freeman.

When you add up all these doings of the I. B. E. W. representatives, and they are just a few of the I. B. E. W. organization who



Santa Claus was on hand as L. U. No. 911, Windsor, entertained at its "first annual" Christmas party.



will go to bat for union men, to help them to better their *own conditions*, it is a mystery why we have so many rats and scabs in the electrical field.

In closing we want to mention our local's president, Brother Hayden Bell. He would make any army a good "general."

W. A. HARRISON.

#### L. U. NO. 911, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

December 21, 1938, we staged our first Christmas tree party, entertaining 75 of the members' children.

The affair took place in the Hydro club-rooms. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A committee consisting of Brothers H. Amonite, McLean, Slack, Forsythe, Cassan and Nogaliesen, had arranged a fine program for the children. Pictures of Mickey Mouse were shown and a variety of artists contributed their services. Community singing was one of the features of the evening, led by Brother William Callery, Christmas carols predominating.

The committee spared no expense to see that the children had a good time. While the kiddies were feasting their faces to cake, ice cream, pop and candies, the older folks were served a light lunch.

The highlight of the evening was the arrival of Old Nick himself. What a scream went up! It almost made our worthy Brother Bernard Callery jump out of his high boots. By the time Santa had finished giving all the kiddies a present, it was midnight.

The affair was such a success that Local 911 intends to make it an annual event and has already adopted the slogan, "Bigger and Better Christmas Parties." H. AMONITE.

#### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Old man winter is with us here in Michigan in a great big way, and a bunch of us are pounding the pavement. One unit of the Buick job is completed. That put another bunch of the boys among the snowball eaters, but not for long as there will be three units. That will give all of us a chance to catch up the slack in our belts. From all reports the work on the job in Lapeer is being held up by lack of material on the general contractor's part.

My friends, I told you a short time ago we had a municipal power plant in the offing. Well, the Consumers Power Company, with its unlimited supply of cash and the assistance of a lousy sheet known as the "Flint Journal," knocked the props from under that project. Now we have a chance to get a \$3,500,000 slum clearance project. So the real estate men, with the assistance of this same yellow sheet, are trying to put the "kibosh" on this project. The housing commission up to now has been refused the necessary cash to prepare an application and make a survey on the low cost housing project. The U. S. Housing Authority has notified the Flint Housing Authority that unless the application for the loan is submitted by March 1 the funds will be diverted to other channels. The proposal lost by one vote when submitted to the city. All is not lost yet. Since their first ballot, the gentlemen have been visited by representatives of both labor and civic organizations, I think this visit will bear fruit. A project of that kind will furnish work for at least a year for a large number of our tradesmen.

Brother Al Carlson wants his friends all to know he is well on the road to recovery. He says he will be as good as new in a few months.

Well, Brothers, organized labor surmounted one more obstacle that was in the way of making this country a better place in which to live when they broke down that

tremendous corporate-controlled political machine of California that has held sway for 44 years and elected for their governor a man of courage who believed in justice. Governor Culbert Olson, long may you reign in that land that so badly needs a man of your type to lead them out of darkness and show them the better way. We see in that unconditional pardon granted to Tom Mooney a victory for organized labor in California and a powerful growth of the trade union movement throughout the entire country. To us Tom Mooney is the embodiment of all that is finest and best in a man, character, courage, devotion, and idealism. Labor is in need of a man of Tom Mooney's caliber to help allay some of our internal strife. When he went to Frisco on behalf of the street car men, he walked into a lion's den, one of the strongholds of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Brothers, since the American Federation of Labor, the churches and civic organizations through the country are in favor of placing a boycott on the products of Germany and Japan, now is a good time to put in a plug for the union label, by preaching to your family and friends American made and union made goods. If each member of this organization would take the time to impress upon the minds of his own family and friends to be sure every article he or she purchases is American made, if not union made, we would soon have the wheels of some factories on double shifts. If the merchants and business men thoroughly understand we do not intend to buy foreign-made goods, they will stop buying them and start to looking around in America for their goods. If we could only stop the five and ten-cent stores from buying the cheap gimcracks they handle from Germany and Japan, we could get a lot of men and women off the relief rolls into factories right here in the United States to fill the needs of the dime store trade. And from the looks of the assortment of "doodads" they handle, it's possible some new factories would have to be built or greatly enlarged.

When you buy an American-made or union-made article, you know it is not contaminated with blood and oppression. You also know it is not made by child labor, but by men and women who work under humane conditions for a decent wage. With a determined effort we can divert that trade from Germany and Japan. Once we get it established in the merchant's mind that we will not take his foreign-made goods as a gift, you will see new industries springing up and established industries expanding to take care of this new trade. Once we get it diverted from those shores it will not be so easy for them to get it back. If through our efforts we can get this trade where it belongs here in America, it is possible if not probable that the powers that be in Washington will place a duty so high on the foreign-made goods that we need never fear their competition again. Suppose we have to pay 15 or 20 cents for an American-made article that sold for 10 or 15 cents when made in Germany or Japan, even if we have to pay double for the same article you know you are contributing toward the support of American men and women and American industry. Those same men and women will in some way be indirectly contributing toward your support. Remember every time you buy an article made in Germany or Japan, you are donating to a fund to buy ammunition to kill some man, woman or child.

I think it would be a good idea for every local union to order a supply of those little books from the union label department of the A. F. of L. for every member of the local and appoint a committee to make up a list of different union made articles with the name and address of the company. Make out a list

for hats, neckties, shirts, underwear, socks, shoes, and the different articles of ladies' wear, submit this list to your building trades council and have them make up a mailing list of the merchants who would most likely respond. Send them the name and address of the firms that make or handle different articles in their line telling them if they will stock and advertise that they are handling union made goods, they will get a large per cent of the union trade.

We should have a little more of that spirit of trying to see what we can do for the union, instead of trying to see what we can do the union for. JAMES J. DUNCAN.

#### L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

It has been a long time since our last letter, but our local is still very active.

We thought you might be interested in the photograph we are sending under separate cover, showing the plants of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company. In December of 1938, Collyer acquired a new unit when it took over the Providence Insulated Wire Company, making this the third unit of the company which already has a Central Falls division in addition to its main plant in Pawtucket. This makes it one of the most complete wire plants in the country, manufacturing anything from annunciator wire to 2,000,000 C. M. cable.

We are sorry to report the first death in our organization. Brother George Horrocks passed away on December 30 at the age of 65. Besides being a member of our local, he belonged to the Collyer Lodge I. O. O. F., M. U.

As far as our social activities are concerned, there were two main events about which I should like to tell you. The first occurred on December 3 when we had an anniversary party. Four hundred members and guests attended, and dancing, games, and refreshments were enjoyed.

The second event was a rather unusual one which we thought other locals might find interesting. On Saturday, January 21, we had an exhibition of U. S. Navy motion pictures, which we arranged for in advance with the local U. S. Navy recruiting officer. These pictures were intensely interesting, starting with the enlisted man's life at the Naval Training Station in Newport, and taking us on a trip around the world, meeting King Neptune as we passed the equator, and giving us a glimpse of many varied and colorful ports of the world. While these movies emphasize the efficiency and power of our Navy, they do not lose sight of the humorous side of life in the service, and the audience had many a hearty laugh at the antics of sailors aboard their ships. Our members received the exhibition so enthusiastically, we are contemplating another U. S. Navy movie show when the films are in this section again.

We strongly recommend a program of this type to other locals which are interested in unusual and exciting entertainment. We also believe that such a program is especially timely now to combat the subversive and un-American activities which are so prevalent in this country today. These films of our well-equipped and powerful Navy bring a thrill to our hearts, and make us feel secure in this land of freedom where we still hold sacred the inalienable rights of man—freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious worship; the franchise; and the right of labor to organize as a basis for dealing with industry. Well-attended patriotic programs of this type will also advertise the fact that we I. B. E. W. members are first of all loyal Americans, and that the *right* type of labor union is not a breeding place for all the foreign "isms" that are causing chaos in Europe today. JOHN J. MCCABE.



**L. U. NO. B-1125, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

Editor:

In the early days, when we thought we should join

An organization to secure our coin,  
We campaigned around in a conservative way  
Which meant hard work for many a day.  
The effort and skill to bring this about  
Perhaps is nothing for us to shout about.  
But it required time, in a quiet way,  
To avoid suspicion until well on our way.  
It required courage and skill of a certain kind.  
But a few were found lacking and were left behind.

Some of these fellows are now in the ruts  
Simply because they lacked the guts.  
But these same men will damn the firm,  
And keep boring in like a deadly germ.  
It is principally these we now worry about  
Because they are no good in organization  
or without.

Some of these men are receiving good pay,  
But in spite of this they have much to say.  
With a union of men they can be depended upon

To do their work and cut the con.

We also note a certain class

Where principles are involved they have to pass.

Some tear their hair with their ear to the ground,  
Too deeply engrossed when the boss comes around.

After the hour, and they feel they can risk it,

To see them move out would challenge Sea Biscuit.

Then we have another, with a hue and a cry,  
Ever striving to be in the management's eye.  
Let's it be known he works after hours,  
Even after his work has soured.

If you don't get busy and raise his pay,  
This fellow then will have more to say:  
On how he's slaved and ungrateful you've been

To his poor old father, uncle and rest of kin.  
Wails of this sort rarely are made to us,  
But when they are we tell the cuss  
To clean his house and then when  
We will gladly talk with him again.

When it comes to organization we use the word we,

And for the people above we have no sympathy.

Observe we, the young man, to whom responsibility is given,

Who loses his head, then life's not worth living.

He starts in with a vengeance and never ceases

Until he has torn the entire works to pieces.  
These are the sad cases, but we rightfully feel,

We must act quickly to get a square deal.

These fellows must be cautioned at least for their good,

With early understanding they must do as they should.

If management was more sure of these things at stake,

How much easier it would be to co-operate.

The company expects these men to be bosses,  
But without proper perspective it only means losses.

The old year is about ended and we start the new,

So let's give a boost and carry through

To better and greater than in the past,

And with such a start we can make it last.

Let's bury the hatchet and also the grudge,  
And when things go wrong just give it a nudge,—

And forge ahead, a will of steel,

And disregard any petty squeal.

Nineteen thirty-nine may be the best of any year,

But regardless of this, let's spread good cheer.

We should arise each morning with the rising sun

And feel all through that life's just begun.

L. C. CRIM,  
President.

**L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.**

Editor:

Local Union No. B-1154 at this time can report most of its workers working, but there still is room for improvement.

As we turn to Page 1939, another 12 months has been recorded on the dial plates of time. What is it going to bring us? The ranks of labor are split. We hear so much and read and assume as much more pertaining to acts of the C. I. O. and the reaction they prescribe contrary to the A. F. of L. it seems regrettable that the two factions can't get together in a round-table conference and iron out these differences. Any old dyed-in-the-wool union man with years of seniority realizes the communistic mixture there is in the ranks of the Lewis set-up. And the first thing that can be done is to clean house.

It appears that Generalissimo Lewis is partial to communism or else he would do something to clean out his organization.

If Lewis is not communist and is using the communist leaders and their buck privates to gain his own selfish desires and to react contrary to the progress of the A. F. of L., he can be classed as American Labor's No. 1 Obstructionist. In surveying the ranks of the C. I. O. you will find any number of good true union men, men of the type that stand for true American standards, men who are looking for a leader, men who will take

steps that will boost the morale of their working conditions. We and many others of the A. F. of L. have seen laxities in procedures, but as good soldiers and law-abiding citizens we heed the command of our captain.

I believe that the C. I. O. has a membership large enough to vote out their radical leaders and reactionary clans, communists stooges, Charlie McCarthys, and what have you, and with this done the time is then opportune for a round-table conference of the two labor factions.

We find in the C. I. O. ranks young fellows not yet dry behind the ears who have never before in their lives carried a union card. They don't know the value of it or how to use it but they think with it in their pocket and to be a good union man they can be as radical as h— and can go out and burn the plant down or sabotage all of its machinery. This method seems to suit some of the C. I. O. Communists. But in the long run it reflects on the A. F. of L. This the American Federation of Labor and all of its associate locals have got to combat.

When the Constitution of the United States was enacted it was prescribed to fit and to protect the rights of all alike. That document is still with us and a Supreme Court of the U. S. to enforce it. Still some of our corporation lawyers have drawn up laws of the racketeer type in defiance of the Constitution, just to fit the wants of a chosen few and have got by with them. Special interests prosper under those conditions and the workers take the jolt until some smart leader comes along and exposes the dastardly Act and the Supreme Court revokes the Act. Many of these unconstitutional laws have been revoked and there are still a lot more to be looked into.

I have often wondered when some of the special privileged and corporation lawyers go into a state legislature to enact a self-styled and privileged law to suit only the labor-hating corporation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, that they ever took the U. S. Constitution to heart or considered the destiny of labor's rights. These are the wolves in sheep's clothing who are a menace to American democracy. The power of the ballot box is in the hands of labor. The finance and capital lie in the hands of a small minority. The voters of today are a wiser majority than of a few years ago. A number of good Americans came to the front after the Hoover fracas and took the power in their hands and exposed to the people the unfair practices of the 60 rich families of fascism. Their apple cart was upset and they are still trying to gather some of them up. Yes, even Herbie Hoover makes a flying

(Continued on page 105)



PROVIDENCE, R. I.



PAWTUCKET, R. I.



CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

From L. U. No. B-1098, of Pawtucket, R. I., comes this picture of the three big plants of the Collyer Insulated Wire Co., located at Pawtucket, Providence and Central Falls, R. I. The company manufactures one of the most complete lines of wire in the United States.



# IN MEMORIAM

## Hugo Henkel, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated October 7, 1905*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Hugo Henkel; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Henkel, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
D. A. MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

## George Horrocks, L. U. No. B-1098

*Initiated August 30, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-1098, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, George Horrocks, December 30, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that copies of this resolution be sent to his family, to the official Journal for publication and be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

JOHN J. McCABE,  
ROBERT PERRY,  
WILLIAM BATTISON,  
HUBERT NOLAN,

Committee.

## Charles Backstrom, L. U. No. 104

*Initiated January 30, 1919*

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 104 must record the death of our beloved Brother, Charles Backstrom. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. W. SHIVERS,  
H. A. HAMACHER,

Committee.

## C. E. Busey, L. U. No. 26

*Initiated April 13, 1916*

Words cannot express the feeling of sorrow and regret that was left with our members by the untimely passing of Brother Charles E. Busey.

He was able, just and generous, as well as a true and loyal member, active in the affairs of our local and with a kind disposition and thoughtfulness of others; we, therefore,

Resolve, That a copy of these thoughts in memory of our Brother be sent to his family, a copy to our Journal and a copy be filed with our minutes.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, L. U. NO. 26.

## Dudley B. McGown, L. U. No. B-202

*Initiated September 10, 1931*

Whereas God in His wisdom has seen fit to suddenly remove from our midst our respected Brother, Dudley B. McGown; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-202 extend their deepest sympathy to his mother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also be written in our minutes.

E. L. LEWIS,  
Recording Secretary.

## Thomas McKeon, L. U. No. B-202

*Initiated December 2, 1924*

With sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-202, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the loss of a loyal member, Brother McKeon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, to pay tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication.

E. L. LEWIS,  
Recording Secretary.

## August Carmara, L. U. No. B-1010

*Initiated May 8, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1010, record the death, December 31, 1938, of our late Brother, August Carmara; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL  
UNION NO. B-1010, I. B. E. W.  
HARRY SNYDER,  
VINCENT SACKOWSKI,

Committee.

## Thomas O'Keefe, L. U. No. B-202

*Initiated September 13, 1929*

It is with profound sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-202, record the death of a loyal and worthy Brother, Thomas O'Keefe; therefore be it

Resolved, To extend our sincere sympathy to his family; and as a tribute to his memory be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. L. LEWIS,  
Recording Secretary.

## Charles Leibrandt, L. U. No. B-202

*Initiated May 30, 1902*

It is with deep regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-202, record the passing of our late Brother, Charles Leibrandt; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be placed on the minutes and a copy sent to our International Office for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in reverence to our deceased Brother.

E. L. LEWIS,  
Recording Secretary.

## W. C. Grummer, L. U. No. 405

*Reinitiated March 27, 1935*

Again the membership of Local Union No. 405, I. B. E. W., is called upon to record the untimely death of one of our members, Brother W. C. Grummer, whom the Divine Master has seen fit to call unto Himself on the morning of January 3, 1939.

Whereas Local Union No. 405, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true union Brother, and our sorrow in the acknowledgment of his death will be long remembered and his smile never be forgotten by the Brothers who knew him in this life; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 405 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 405 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. B. HASSLER,  
H. F. MARTIN,  
GUY L. COOPER,

Committee.

## William Ambicki, L. U. No. 651

*Initiated May 17, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Ambicki; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

ANTHONY RICE,  
CHARLES RAPP,

Committee.

## Thomas Pringle, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated October 5, 1901*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Pringle; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Pringle, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Pringle in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
DAN MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

## Smith Skomp, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated November 12, 1935*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Smith Skomp; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Skomp one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

## Harry O. Cooper, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated September 29, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry O. Cooper; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Cooper one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby



expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

#### William H. Thompson, L. U. No. 122

Initiated June 2, 1916

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. 122, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother William H. Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication.

A. W. PISTORIA,  
B. E. BROWNSON,  
J. A. KIERSTEAD,  
Committee.

#### Hiram P. George, L. U. No. 673

Initiated April 17, 1912

We, the members of Local Union No. 673, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of regret, record the passing of Brother Hiram George; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

CLARENCE HALL,  
CHESTER HAMILTON,  
EDWARD RADEBAUGH,  
Committee.

#### S. E. Crouch, L. U. No. 125

Initiated October 11, 1900

In deep sorrow Local Union No. 125 records the passing onward of one of our charter members, Brother S. E. Crouch, who died on November 25, 1938, at the Oregon State Blind Trade School.

Although not an active member of Local Union No. 125 for several years, due to the failure of his sight, his patience and optimism under his affliction were an inspiration to those who knew him. In earlier days his loyalty and devotion to union principles did much to lay the foundation of the successful organization which his local union has become.

Brother Crouch leaves two sisters, to whom we extend the sincere sympathy of our understanding friendship.

The charter which he helped to establish shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Crouch and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his sisters and to our Journal for publication.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled, December 9, 1938.

B. M. REILEY,  
C. H. LOUDERBACK,  
WILLIAM N. POWERS,  
Committee.

#### Roy P. Myers, L. U. No. B-1116

Initiated November 28, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roy P. Myers; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Myers, Local Union No. B-1116, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1116 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Myers and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1116 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1116 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. E. CHAMBERS,  
W. H. H. BAILEY,  
E. B. RHODES,  
Committee.

#### Samuel P. Martin, L. U. No. B-65

Initiated July 18, 1913

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Samuel P. Martin, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-65, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true, lovable and worthy Brother; and

Whereas we will miss Brother Martin for his sympathy and kind consideration to other members and their loved ones when sorrow visited them and the glorious faith and love he was able to bestow upon us all at such times; and

Whereas his many virtues will long be remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. B-65, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That not only the membership of this union will feel the loss of Brother Martin, but the whole community will know that a loyal, dearly beloved friend is missing from their ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-65, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-65, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal.

ED E. OLDS,  
D. A. MCCLURE,  
A. R. ATKINS,  
Committee.

#### Yancy Downey, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated August 9, 1938

Whereas it has pleased God to take from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Yancy Downey, who passed away December 21, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Bloomington Branch, Local Union No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our branch local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BLOOMINGTON BRANCH, LOCAL NO. B-702.

#### Earl W. Munro, L. U. No. 471

Initiated May 17, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 471, record the death of our late Brother, Earl W. Munro.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and to express our sympathy to his family; therefore be it,

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

RALPH MCKENZIE,  
JOSEPH C. McDONALD,  
HERMAN D. MICHAUD,  
Committee.

#### Lewis Hoppock, L. U. No. B-1123

Initiated March 24, 1938

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Lewis Hoppock, one of our most respected members, a man old in years but young in spirit. We will all miss Lew. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1123 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ERNEST MORGAN,  
WELLMAN BERRY,  
ERNEST ZELBACHER,  
Committee.

#### Samuel C. Curtis, L. U. No. 6

Initiated August 5, 1903

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Samuel C. Curtis, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,  
A. LUBIN,  
E. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

#### Robert Hildebrandt, L. U. No. B-1031

Initiated May 12, 1938

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-1031, I. B. E. W., record the death, January 8, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, Robert Hildebrandt.

Whereas by the death of Brother Hildebrandt this local has lost a true and beloved member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting.

J. H. HUTCHINSON,  
Financial Secretary.

#### James McKnight, L. U. No. 6

Initiated April 25, 1904

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James McKnight, assistant business manager of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,  
A. LUBIN,  
E. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

#### Earl Hornung, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 13, 1938

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Earl Hornung; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Hornung one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further



Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

#### Norman G. McFadden, L. U. No. 911

Initiated November 5, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 911, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Norman G. McFadden; therefore be it

Resolved, That this assembled meeting rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and copies sent to his loved ones, and to our official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 911, OF WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA.

JOHN WHITE,  
Recording Secretary.  
HENRY AMONITE,  
President.

#### William R. Armstrong, L. U. No. 671

Initiated October 11, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 671, I. B. E. W., Norfolk, Va., mourn the loss of our faithful Brother, W. R. Armstrong. Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst one who was so loyal and faithful to his fellow workmen; may his soul rest in peace; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 671, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extends to the bereaved wife of Brother Armstrong our heartfelt sympathy in these hours of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife of Brother Armstrong, a copy be spread upon the local union records and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. P. WYATT,  
Financial Secretary.

#### George A. (Dick) Martin, L. U. No. 104

Initiated October 19, 1922

Together we move forward in life, side by side, but all too frequently a step is missing from our ranks, a face that we have known so well shall be seen no more; yet the memory of the one we loved so well, who has gone before us, remains with us; and

Whereas Local Union No. 104, of the I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother George Martin a true friend and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Martin; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVVERS,  
H. A. HAMACHER,  
Committee.

#### Cal Cooper, L. U. No. 591

Initiated May 19, 1937

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 591, record the accidental death of our beloved and esteemed Brother, Cal Cooper.

Whereas we have lost an active, loyal and unselfish member and a real friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to him and his loved ones, the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be given to his bereaved family, a copy attached to the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for official publication.

J. C. McBRIDE,  
GLENWOOD BOCKMON,  
J. F. LYMAN,  
Committee.

#### George Dixon, L. U. No. 659

Initiated June 15, 1937

It is with deepest regret that the members of Local Union No. 659 record the passing of our friend and Brother, George Dixon, on December 28, 1938.

Brother Dixon had worked among us for many years and was known as one who was ever ready and willing to do his share and more of any job, and one who never complained of any task which fell to his lot. He will be long remembered by our Brothers, and his pleasant smile and friendly manner will be cherished in the hearts of us all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we send a copy of this record to Brother Dixon's mother, a copy to our Journal and that a copy be filed with our minutes.

O. F. SILVER,  
J. M. LUTTRELL,  
E. W. KNIPS,  
Committee.

#### Charles Frank, L. U. No. 2

Initiated October 5, 1922

Sorrowfully we record the untimely sudden death of our highly respected and worthy Brother, Charles Frank, who was widely known for his loyalty to the Brotherhood, for his fidelity to his fellow workers and his love for his wife. We feel that in his passing we have lost one of our best beloved Brothers and that our hearts will be saddened for days and days to come; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN BANACK,  
DAVID LUND,  
H. N. ATCHISON,  
J. P. READY,  
Committee.

#### T. W. Wallace, L. U. No. 329

Initiated November 12, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 329, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, T. W. Wallace; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to our departed Brother.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD.

#### John H. Halbert, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated December 28, 1923

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, John H. ("Jack") Halbert on December 8, 1938.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a friend highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife, in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. P. DOYLE,  
ROY EASTMAN,  
WILLIAM EMGE,  
Committee.

#### DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1939

L. U.	Name	Amount
17	F. W. Stubenvoll	\$1,000.00
5	F. M. Mabon	1,000.00
I. O.	William Higgins	1,000.00
329	Tom William Wallace	300.00
79	C. Hamilton	300.00
58	William C. McCoy	300.00
I. O.	F. Madison	1,000.00
862	T. G. Sanford	1,000.00
104	G. A. Martin	1,000.00
134	J. F. Keilhack	1,000.00
58	L. E. Sieber	1,000.00
2	Charles Frank	1,000.00
1	C. J. Croal	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
405	W. C. Grummer	650.00
949	A. Gillson	300.00
I. O.	J. J. Redmond	1,000.00
3	J. Erickson	1,000.00
35	M. J. Cavanaugh	1,000.00
9	S. Skomp	650.00
6	J. McKnight	1,000.00
632	J. C. Hudgins	1,000.00
9	T. E. Pringle	1,000.00
349	D. G. Nivin	1,000.00
501	George Knight	1,000.00
702	A. Jackson	1,000.00
I. O.	E. H. Chambers	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
I. O.	S. Gedultig	1,000.00
103	E. A. Noonan	1,000.00
365	L. C. Richardson	650.00
694	James Loney	1,000.00
103	C. Van Leeuwen	1,000.00
I. O.	P. E. Smith	1,000.00
66	J. M. Roberts	1,000.00
124	R. R. Blaine	1,000.00
52	C. S. Hoover	1,000.00
18	G. E. Lawhorn	1,000.00
277	J. Church	300.00
I. O.	W. H. Merrick	1,000.00
52	A. E. Bell	1,000.00
431	B. Soper	1,000.00
I. O.	E. B. Dahlquist	300.00
16	J. Sauer	825.00
66	S. D. Parish	475.00
326	R. G. Kinch	1,000.00
31	Walter Russell	150.00
770	N. E. Sherman	150.00
713	Marion Elder	200.00
949	P. A. Anderson	150.00
671	W. R. Armstrong	150.00
18	Charles A. Main	150.00
911	Norman George McFadden	650.00
I. O.	Hugh Sheppard	1,000.00
Total		\$40,664.58

Note: The name of Frank J. Keefe appeared on this list in January. The name should have been Frank J. Keefe, Jr. We are sorry for this error.

#### BARE NEUTRAL WEARS FALSE WHISKERS

(Continued from page 68)

by our local unions. Our local unions should be on guard against the introduction of the covered neutral on a trial installation basis. This type of wiring is not authorized by the National Electrical Code; it is not now authorized by any city ordinance; it is not authorized by any government agency. It is purely the propaganda child of a group of self-elected rulers of the electrical industry.

Our local unions can well, therefore, in the public interest, oppose such trial installations, knowing they are on the highest ground in creating this opposition.

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 79)

women's auxiliary. An interesting talk on unionism was given by Mrs. Charles Seger, a member of the printers' union for over 12 years.

After the men adjourned to the basement of the club room, the ladies elected Mrs. Cliff Smith, of Bellevue, president; Mrs. Gale Blocker, vice president, and Mrs. Forrest Baughman, secretary-treasurer.

To date, no regular meeting night has been planned, but you can expect to hear more about this auxiliary in the near future.

"MICKEY."



# Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.	WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEER- ING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.	PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.	NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.	ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.	GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO. 123 N. Sanga- mon St., Chicago, Ill.		

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.	THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.	BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.	CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.	LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Clevel- and, Ohio.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.	POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.	LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Clevel- and, Ohio.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.	

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	

### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.	STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.	UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	



## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.

BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.

NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAENIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.

NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.

TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.



## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.
- B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- GIBRALTER MFG. CO., INC., 403 Com-munipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad-way, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

- HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-clay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



### RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3404 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

### SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

### FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

### DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City. METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

### ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

### FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

### HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.



## CONSTRUCTION OF OSCILLATOR

(Continued from page 74)

One of the hazards of amateur radio is high voltages. Only recently Ross Hull, one of the technical experts on the staff of the American Radio Relay League, was electrocuted in his home, while demonstrating a television outfit to friends. The voltage used was around 6,000 volts. Amateurs and experimenters handle such voltages with bare hands, where on the jobs they would use rubber blankets and gloves.

It will be observed that our Hartley circuit resembles the circuit very closely of the oscillator in the seventh installment.

The meter is mounted between the two condensers, using small L's made of sheet metal or purchased at the five and ten cent store. The condensers are mounted in a similar manner but not screwed directly to the metal base. Both condensers and meter should be insulated from the base by a piece of dry hardwood, the thickness of which will not allow the wood screws to pass entirely through the wood and ground to the base.

When telegraphing, the needle of the milliammeter will bang back and forth if it is not shunted by a small switch, which in this case is a small toggle switch.

Make the leads between condensers and coils as short as possible and the wire should not be any smaller than the

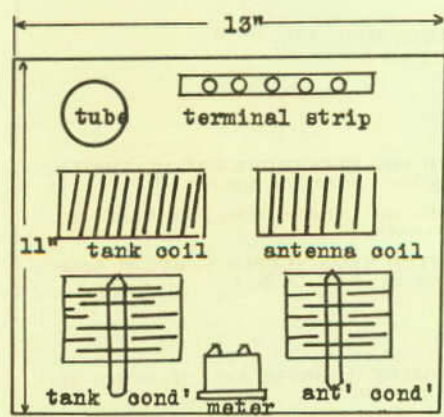


Fig. 4 Top view of oscillator assembly

No. 12 itself. There are comparatively large radio frequency currents circulating through these leads and they should be large enough not to lose energy through heating. All of the parts specified are of the best and can be used again in other rigs of higher power. When radio frequency currents circulate in a tank circuit they build up to a much greater arcing voltage than low frequency currents would, so it is always necessary to order a condenser with ample spacing between the plates. The condenser specified will never arc over between the plates with 1,000 volts as plate voltage.

The antenna coil should not be mounted closer than 1½ inches from the right hand end of the tank coil.

Sometimes a transmitter will emit a spurious harmonic signal which is an

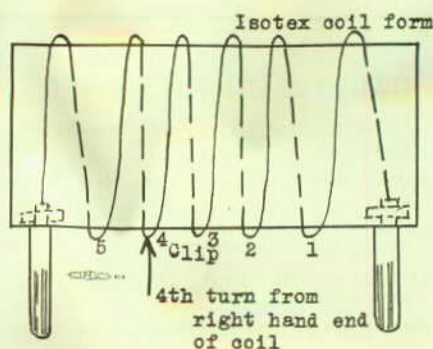


Fig. 5

even multiple of the designated frequency. If the antenna pickup coil is too close it will absorb the harmonic and pass it on to the antenna, which radiates it into space. For instance, if the tank coil were set to 3,800 KC, which is well within the 80-meter band (3,500-4,000 KC), the second harmonic generated would be twice 3,800 KC, or 7,600 KC, which is outside the 40-meter band, 7,000-7,300 KC. This would attract the attention of the monitoring stations of the Federal Communications Commission and would result in a citation for off frequency operation.

When one is on the air he must keep to the designated highway. Radio frequency jaywalking is taboo.

The name plate on the front of Fig. 1 merely denotes that "No load volts is 1,000 volts," while the "Load volts is 800 volts." In other words, there is a voltage drop of 200 volts when the key is depressed. This is due to a more or less poor regulation of the power supply, which seems to be an inherent fault of low power rectifier tubes.

In Fig. 3 at the point marked "T" where the high voltage plate lead connects to the tank coil it will be necessary to fasten a wire clip. This tap position must be found by experiment. In the rig in question it was found to be four turns from the right hand end of the tank coil. See Fig. 5. All of the turns of the coil are not shown.

If the clip were connected to turn 1 or 2 the tank circuit would generate so much current it would be unstable. As we move the clip towards the left the resultant note in the receiver will clear up and present a clear and steady signal. If it is moved too far to the left the RF current will gradually grow weaker in magnitude until it will hardly show up on the end of a lead pencil.

The problem is to move the clip until there is generated a goodly amount of RF current, at the same time a clear and steady note resulting. It will take some experimenting to do this. When this point is reached, the clip can be set on this particular turn and left there.

If one band operation only is contemplated it is necessary to wind only one tank coil. We recommend the 80-meter band for the beginner to start operating in, as this band has more slow code sending than the higher frequency bands; also the tuning of the tank condenser is not so critical as on the 40-meter band.

When listening to the signal in your high frequency receiver it will probably be necessary to disconnect the antenna or the strong signal from the transmitter will "block" the receiver.

The tank condenser must be moved very slowly in order to hear the note in the receiver at a designated setting of the receiver dial. It must be remembered that if we only move the tank condenser dial one-quarter of an inch we cover nearly 100 KC.

Be sure to check the wiring over carefully before applying any plate voltage. The type 10' tube draws 1.25 amperes at 7½ volts.

In Fig. 6 is a diagram of a very important piece of apparatus called an "absorption frequency meter." It is easily constructed with parts from old broadcast receivers.

Setting the transmitter frequency is subject to an error which may be caused by harmonic generation, as we mentioned previously, unless the approximate tank condenser dial settings are known. All tube oscillators, in addition to generating oscillations at the frequency to which the coil and condenser are set, also set up harmonics or oscillations at other frequencies which are multiples of the condenser and coil setting.

The tuned frequency or oscillation is called the fundamental or first harmonic; the next one the second harmonic, etc.

In order to be sure that the tank condenser is set on the fundamental or first harmonic, we make use of the absorption frequency meter.

On the base of an old tube, wind 25 turns of No. 20 DCC wire, close wound. Solder the two ends of the coil to two prongs of the tube base. A small flashlight bulb is connected in series with the condenser and coil. It will light up when the absorption meter is tuned to the transmitter frequency

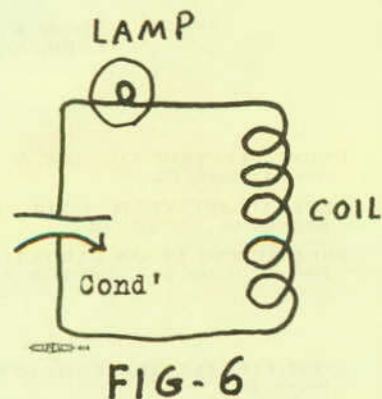


FIG-6  
ABSORPTION FREQUENCY  
METER

and is brought in the vicinity of the tank coil. If brought too close, the lamp will flash up and burn out.

The condenser is an old receiver condenser of about 350 mmfd capacity. It is convenient to house the condenser in a fairly tight-fitting box, mounting the socket for the coil and the light on the outside.

With the receiver in operation and tuned to a signal, we bring the coil of the absorption meter close to the coil in the receiver. In tuning the meter dial we will find a spot where the signal of the receiver gets very weak or ceases altogether. This means that the absorption meter is tuned to the same frequency as that of the receiver and is absorbing energy from it.

Now we take the absorption meter and hold it near the transmitter. In tuning the tank condenser a setting will be reached where the flashlight will light up brightly. The only setting that will energize the



lamp is that one which represents the fundamental or first harmonic.

If you are going to choose the 40-meter band to transmit on, wind 10 turns on the absorption meter coil.

When placing the meter near the receiver one should be careful to bring it gradually into the field of the tank coil; otherwise the lamp will burn out with a quick, brilliant flash. Even if the meter coil is five or six inches away from the tank coil and in the same plane, inductively, it will light up brightly.

In the next installment will be given a description of a power supply capable of delivering 800 to 1,000 volts.

## CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 96)

dash across the U. S. now and then and tries to help gather up a few of the rolling apples.

Bear in mind, Brother reader, it is not the Republican party that I am censoring but it is that old gang that had a gag on it and ran it to suit desires of the Sixty Club. Republican Theodore Roosevelt did things during his administration that Hoover could have done but didn't dare to do or he might have been taken for a ride.

Progressives, Socialists, Prohibitionists, Townsend, Communist don't mean a thing when it comes to electing a candidate. And then we hear some talk of forming a labor party. It sounds more feasible if labor would stick with an administration such as we have, and use its power at the ballot box and prove to the money powers that equalized laws for all must be the will of the people and the rights of the working classes must be respected, that these same people who are trying to retard the flow of capital and obstruct the proper functions of the present administration will sooner or later have to come out from under cover and co-operate. They have held out six and a half years. Give them some more of the medicine in 1940 and we will see what the power of the ballot will bring us.

So much for that. It seems that the next house cleaning job is to start at the threshold of the National Labor Relations Board, which should be in order. Last but not least, the reports that come in from the Dies investigating committee do not sound so good for our Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Frances Perkins. It doesn't appear to me that it is proper to put a position of trust into the hands of one who has to masquerade under false colors, alien or otherwise, to hold the respect of the public. Her leanings toward Harry Bridges and others of his ilk have caused a good many to wonder. Let's hope the Dies gang cleans house. I wonder if F. D. Roosevelt was awake when he made that appointment? Man is master of his own destiny, and thank God that we roam in a country that gives us freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of worship.

O. B. THOMAS.

(Continued from page 60)

our souls can be satisfied and our power exerted only in so far as we are taken up into that original motion, and merged in that primal power. Our minds thus dissolve under the grinding analysis of life, and leave behind nothing except God. Towards him we stand and look; and we, who started out with so many gifts for men, have nothing left in our satchel for mankind except a blessing.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

## U. S. LABOR BEFORE WORKERS

(Continued from page 64)

the administration of the Works Progress Administration. Under this plan the worker is able to secure work on the basis of 120 hours per month and he maintains his independence and self-respect. This plan is not a dole to the workers.

## SOCIAL SECURITY PRAISED

The Public Works Administration was created to spur, plan and finance construction as well as to stimulate business activity. The wages and working conditions under the Public Works Administration are pre-determined by law. Under this plan wages and working conditions established by collective agreements by unions are protected and maintained. The Wage and Hour Law, passed at the last session of Congress, went into effect in October, 1938. The purpose of this law is to set a ceiling for hours and a floor for wages. No employer can pay below the minimum wage and no employee can work more than the maximum hours unless it is an extreme emergency and then the worker must be compensated on an overtime rate. This law naturally applies mostly to the workers in the lower wage brackets.

Our country has taken a step forward in providing security for the aged and unemployed. The Social Security Act has been in effect for more than two years. It can be understood first as an annuity insurance plan under which most workers (a few industries are excepted), upon reaching the age of 65 can collect an old age pension. This pension varies according to the earnings of the worker, and to his years of employment. No worker can get less than \$10 per month, and no worker can get more than \$83 per month.

Another feature of this social security program is job insurance, provided by 48 state agencies subverted under the National Security Board. These state laws vary somewhat, but generally speaking, each worker receives about \$15 per week over a period of 16 to 20 weeks when unemployed.

Under the Social Security Act a great deal of public assistance work is done, protecting uninsured aged people, the crippled and the dependent children. The Social Security Act has the wide support of millions of American workers and has done much to take the curse off of our mounting unemployment problem. Of course there are laws against child labor in the United States of America, and these are being rigidly enforced.

The American Federation of Labor, which my organization is affiliated with, has initiated many of those laws and has given them support.

The American Federation of Labor is a

voluntary organization. It is composed of 109 international and national labor organizations. Its officers consist of a president, secretary-treasurer, and 15 members on the executive council. The executive council meets twice in every year and on special call by the president. The American Federation of Labor holds a convention every year, at which convention the policy on legislation, organization and education is adopted.

The organization which I have the honor to represent—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—is 50 years old. Its membership is composed of both men and women. The members are all employed in the electrical industry in the following branches: Public utilities, electric light and power, telephone, telegraph, radio communication, radio manufacture, building construction, electrical manufacture, manufacturing of electrical fixtures, and manufacture and installation of all sound equipment, and marine electrical workers, both on land and sea. The total membership is approximately 200,000. This varies from month to month. About one-third of this membership who are employed in the electrical manufacturing industry and communications industry are women workers.

There are two classifications of membership. First is the beneficial membership. This classification of membership receives the following benefits in insurance:

One year of membership, but less than two, the member's beneficiary receives \$300.

Two years of membership, but less than three, the member's beneficiary receives \$475.

Three years of membership, but less than four, the member's beneficiary receives \$650.

Four years of membership, but less than five, the member's beneficiary receives \$825.

Five years of membership, or more, the member's beneficiary receives \$1,000.

In addition to the above insurance, the members receive, after 20 years of continuous membership and after reaching the age of 65, \$40 per month as an old age pension. A pensioned member continues in the Brotherhood, but he pays no further dues. The pension is paid to the member monthly until the member dies and then his insurance is paid to his beneficiary. This classification of membership in our organization costs the member \$2 per month, or \$24 per year. Many of the members now receiving pensions have drawn more in their pension than they have paid in the organization as dues.

The second class of membership is non-beneficial. This classification covers the members employed in certain manufacturing industries where their wages earned do not permit them to pay for the insurance and the old age pension at this time. However, when the organization has been able to improve their wages, they are privileged to take advantage of all the benefits by paying the additional cost. This classification of membership in our organization, known as non-beneficial, costs the members \$6 per year.

During the long period of the depression in our country we met all of our obligations to our members in the way of benefits and if the depression had continued for another five years at its peak, we would still have continued to meet our obligations to the members.

The members of the organization at conventions make the laws to govern the organization, and the officers elected at the conventions are charged with its administration in accordance with the law and constitution.

In my remarks I have in my own way tried to give to you such information that I thought would be helpful to you in your work and efforts in behalf of the workers which you represent.

My work as a delegate in connection with the International Conference of American States has been most interesting. Resolu-

## I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00



tions for the protection of the workers are being seriously considered and I feel that many matters to the interest of the workers will be favorably acted upon. Labor is not as well represented at this conference as it should be. Only two countries have labor representatives present at this conference as delegates (United States and Mexico). It is my hope that with time and sincere effort on the part of the workers, all countries will have labor delegates in attendance at future conferences. It has been a great privilege for me to work with our good neighbors to the south in this most important conference.

In conclusion may I state that you have been patient and attentive during my address, but I do not want to close without extending to you and your membership an invitation to call upon me or my organization for any information or assistance that you may need in your great work in behalf of the workers. I want to assure you that you may feel free to call upon the American Federation of Labor also. I shall take the liberty to forward to your officers from time to time literature and information that I think will be interesting and of value to them in their efforts in behalf of their associates. Should any of you visit Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States, I most cordially invite you to visit me and the other officers of my organization, as well as the officers of the American Federation of Labor. Both organizations have their headquarters in Washington, D. C., and we would be most happy if you would call.

Wishing you and your organization every success and with Godspeed, I thank you.

## 71 NEW BUILDING COUNCILS

(Continued from page 72)

house more than 1,250,000 families at a cost for subsidies of \$197,000,000, or less than \$39,000,000 per year. The government would be compelled to advance a vastly larger sum to finance the work, but the assumption is that it would eventually recover the entire outlay, excepting only the subsidies." The government pays annually a subsidy of 3½ per cent of construction cost, with the object of keeping rents within reach of former slum dwellers.

The A. F. of L. building trades have been particularly fortunate in their relations with the United States Housing Authority and the local housing authorities set up to carry out the plan. According to the law, projects originate in the local housing authorities, with the national authority to guide and supervise. As the local housing authorities were set up, labor sought for and obtained recognition on many of them. About one-third now have one or more labor representatives, almost all of these men being active members of A. F. of L. unions. Officers of central labor unions, heads of building trades councils, business agents of local unions have brought to these posts their valuable experience and knowledge.

The building trades are also represented among executives of the national authority. Among these is Walter Price, former international vice president of the Bricklayers' Union, who holds the post of director of labor relations. The cordial understanding that has developed between the trades and the United States Housing Authority is founded on the

presence of men who understand building trades' problems first hand. The understanding has developed to such a point that building trades councils in the cities where projects will be built have generally agreed not to resort to a stoppage of work because of jurisdictional disputes or wage questions during the progress of a USHA project. In return, the prevailing scale of wages will be observed.

A recent release by the USHA declares that construction costs on its projects are establishing new all-time lows and gives as one reason why such low costs have been achieved—"the agreement with the building trades unions removes many of the uncertainties and possible delays in big building jobs and has most assuredly played a part in the reasonable bids submitted."

The organization of local housing authorities does not require a labor member. It has taken the initiative of labor groups in the various cities to put them there. The boards generally have a small but active membership—three or five members—and they are charged with the job of making surveys, planning projects, satisfying the national authority's requirements before funds can be borrowed, getting the city to put up its share, and then going on into the construction and utilization of the building.

Labor has been well advised to place its well qualified men on these local housing authorities. We find among them C. P. Thiemonge, president of the Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council; Ralph A. McMullen, Los Angeles, vice president, Building Trades; Glen W. Hawkins, manager Alameda County (Calif.) Building Trades Council; Ben Bayliss, of Denver, secretary, Building Trades Council; William A. Scott, president, Hartford (Conn.) Central Labor Union; James F. Welch, New Haven, Conn., business agent of the bricklayers; M. D. Lambert, Pensacola, Fla., president of the Central Labor Union; Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, as a member of the Chicago Housing Authority; William J. Harrigan, business agent of the bricklayers, on the Hammond, Ind., Housing Authority; Howard C. Wettig, of the plumbers, at Richmond, Ind.; Frank R. Elting, Holyoke, Mass., business representative of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Timothy H. O'Neil, Lawrence, Mass., president of the Central Labor Union; George Sanderson, secretary, Building Trades Union of New Bedford, Mass.; David Looney, business agent of the stationary firemen at Somerville, Mass.; George C. Reiss, secretary of the Elizabeth, N. J., Central Labor Union; John F. Lee, business agent of the plumbers at Newark, N. J.; Thomas J. Lappin, business agent of the Central Labor Union at Plainfield; H. C. Hanover, Buffalo, secretary, Carpenters' District Council. Edward F. McCrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, holds a post on the New York City Housing Authority.

At Wilmington, N. C., is C. B. Kornegay, president, Central Labor Union; Ohio has A. J. Frecka, of the Akron Building Trades Council; George D. Craft, Canton, business

representative of the carpenters; Fred Hock, secretary of the Cincinnati Building Trades Council, and George I. Lemon, secretary of the Zanesville Building Trades Council, on the housing authorities of their respective cities. Pennsylvania: Edward Leonard, secretary, Building Trades Council, Pittsburgh; R. J. Bader, secretary, Building Trades, Allentown; George J. Walters, president, Building Trades, Pittsburgh. A. T. Johnson, business agent of I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 175, is a member of the housing authority of Chattanooga, Tenn.; also T. R. Cuthbert, editor of The Labor World; while R. W. Bowdoin and Gerald Foley represent A. F. of L. unions at Johnson City and Nashville. El Paso has G. F. Webber, secretary of the Central Labor Union; Charleston, W. Va., has W. E. Kirk, A. F. of L. organizer. There are a score of others directly connected with the A. F. of L.

There is still need for labor representation on the two-thirds of the local authorities which have none at present, and on new authorities as they may be set up in the future.

At the same time the private building industry is studying what can be done to stimulate new housing construction for the upper two-thirds of the population.

The American Federation of Labor, in its December survey of business, advocated the creation of a national planning board to aid American industry to plan intelligently. On the subject of building, it is suggested that a housing program to meet the need for 710,000 homes per year, which should be built by private industry and financing, would employ 1,683,000 persons. They advocate an additional 590,000 dwellings being built each year by government aid—saying that a total employment of 3,081,000 persons per year for the next 10 years could be created.

## MEDICAL SCIENCE FOR ALL

(Continued from page 69)

through health groups but were opposed by the medical profession, which black-listed and expelled doctors who consented to serve co-operatives.

The American Medical Association, it is charged, has a grip so tight on hospital and other health facilities that an expelled doctor is virtually ruined because he cannot obtain proper treatment for his patients.

## A. M. A. FRONT CRACKING

By no means have all doctors supported the reactionaries in the A. M. A. A group of several hundred went on record against it. Now the association itself is cracking under the pressure. Recently offered in Washington was a "voluntary" health insurance for wage earners under a certain income level. And the association now seems ready to capitulate to the President's plan, in large part.

A delegation, headed by Dr. Irvin Abell, of Louisville, president of the A. M. A., called on the President to tell him that the association would approve the main parts of his program, but was still strongly opposed to a blanket system of compulsory sickness insurance.

The President's program, which will be taking definite shape now, is the work of a group of public officials, headed by Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who came together in a national health conference held here



last July. In January Miss Roche again called on the President with a report and recommendations. Members of the committee include Thomas Parran, U. S. Surgeon General; Arthur Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, and assistant secretaries of Interior, Agriculture and Labor.

What they plan is a flexible system, co-ordinated to state medical services, to provide help where it is most needed, by means of federal grants-in-aid to the states, and through the states to localities. Under this head will come expansion of central public health services for eradication of such diseases as tuberculosis, venereal diseases and malaria; combating pneumonia and cancer; development of programs for mental hygiene and industrial hygiene; special provisions for the training of skilled personnel and for studies and investigations to advance medical science.

Maternal and child health services will be included. The President's message says: "The objective sought in this phase of the committee's recommendation is to make available to mothers and children of all income groups and in all parts of the United States the services essential for the reduction of our needlessly high maternal mortality rates and death rates among newborn infants, and for the prevention in childhood of diseases and conditions leading to serious disabilities in later years." Diagnostic centers, the building and improvement of hospitals, grants-in-aid are contemplated.

The committee also recommends grants toward the establishment of state programs of medical care for all those who are not able to pay for it, to provide for the needs not only of those unemployed or on relief, but also for all wage earners who, "though able to purchase food, shelter and clothing, are unable to pay for necessary medical care."

The 10-year program contemplated is estimated to cost \$850,000,000 for that period, but the first year's expenditure would be, it is planned, only \$65,000,000. Losses on account of sickness, disability and premature death are estimated at \$10,000,000,000 annually—and naturally this burden falls most heavily on the low-income families least able to bear it.

### NEW YORK LOCAL DRIVES FOR 30-HOUR WEEK

(Continued from page 73)

of Labor, held at Houston, Texas, in September, 1938, a very militant resolution was presented, which is as follows:

Therefore be it resolved, That the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at its thirty-second annual convention, record the six-hour day and 30-hour week as the goal to be striven for by all unionized trades affiliated with the department within the succeeding 12-month period; and be it further

Resolved, That the united support of all trades affiliated with the department will be given to each trade involved in difficulty wherever practicable and possi-

ble as a result of efforts to establish the six-hour day and the five-day week.

This resolution was offered by

D. W. TRACY,  
E. D. BIERETZ,  
HARRY VAN ARSDALE, JR.,  
WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY,  
M. W. MITCHELL,  
JOHN C. MacDONALD,  
WALTER SNOW.

This resolution, if adopted as written, would have compelled action by all the Building and Construction Trades, within the year, to bring about the six-hour day, 30-hour week.

However, it was referred to the resolution committee, where that part which called for the co-operation of all the trades in furthering this great work was deleted, so that only the first part, which made the six-hour day, 30-hour week, a goal to be striven for during the ensuing year, was finally unanimously adopted by the resolution committee.

The fifty-eighth convention of the American Federation of Labor, also held in Houston, Texas, in September, 1938, adopted a resolution calling for continued adherence to the six-hour day, 30-hour week declaration made originally at a previous convention.

With our leaders showing the way, we must make every effort to further this cause.

We, members of Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W., have attained the goal for our Class "A" members, but much remains to be done for the various divisions under our own banner and in educating men of other crafts to see the benefits of the 30-hour week as we see it.

However, a start has been made; many of the trades are working less than the former eight-hour day and as every move to shorten the workweek is a step in the right direction, we can look forward to the not too far distant day when at least all the building trades are working the 30-hour week.

However, the 30-hour week is not only for workers in a few large cities, but should be striven for in every corner of these United States; for whether it is large or small, every community has an unemployment problem which the 30-hour week will go a long way toward solving.

We ask that every local in the I. B. E. W. appoint a committee to make a start in this great movement. It will be uphill work and there will be plenty of discouragement, but if the ultimate goal is kept in mind, every effort made, regardless of immediate results, will eventually bring results.

We cannot afford to be passive supporters of this movement and "let George do it." We must, every one of us, get out and work for it. Talk it up at every opportunity, at the card party, bowling alley or wherever men get together, and especially on the job with men of other trades, so that they will move along with you, or at least not too far behind you.

In the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS for November, 1938, there appeared an article titled "Detectors of Propaganda Wanted." This referred to propaganda broadcast by every possible means, from anti-democratic countries, to break down the morale of the citizens of democracies.

We have propaganda originating in our own country from anti-social individuals and groups that, if not counteracted, will do more to foster the various "isms" and break down unionism than anything coming from foreign countries.

To fight this evil, the previously suggested committee can further the 30-hour week by having members of the committee watch closely the papers they read for anti-union propaganda, bringing the clippings to the meetings so that the chairman can decide which ones require action. This action usually results in individual letters being written by all the committee members, expressing their personal opinion on the given subject to the individual or publication concerned.

We, of Local Union No. B-3, have such a committee, composed of 50 members, and while as yet they have no great victories to acclaim, they are building a strong foundation for the work ahead.

When starting your committee, start with a small group and then enlarge it as required. They should meet not less than once or twice a week.

In our future letters we will take up in detail the various branches of Local Union No. B-3's organizational work, which will eventually lead to the six-hour day, five-day week.

We ask that Brother members of the I. B. E. W. write to our JOURNAL their thoughts and efforts for the 30-hour week.

### BUSY SEEKING CHANGES IN STATE INSURANCE ACTS

(Continued from page 71)

satisfactory in the absence of a definite contractual wage. However, for administrative simplicity it is desirable to group the determined wages in a few classes and pay fixed benefit rates on each class rather than to calculate 50 per cent of the determined wage. The principle of paying 50 per cent of the wage rate assumes the desirability of keeping an exact proportion between wages and benefits. For a large group of affected workers, however, the maximum and minimum rates establish a ratio other than 50 per cent and there is equal justice in the use of wage classes. The gain in simplicity will help administrative offices pay benefits promptly.

### Partial Unemployment Benefits

Watch carefully proposals for partial unemployment. The various degrees of partial unemployment and the amount which should be compensated need thorough study. If a state has a merit or experience rating provision in its laws a system of partial unemployment benefits or some other method of discouraging an employer from spreading work thin in order to get a reduction in his rate is necessary. Any provision which offers an incentive to the employer to act in opposition to the workers' interests should be opposed.

Any program of partial benefits should provide for payment of the benefits on a weekly basis at the time they are needed. Employers' proposals for quarterly payment of partial benefits ignore the purpose of such payments—to give the worker supplementary income when his wages are unreasonably low because of partial unemployment.

### Seasonal Unemployment

In those states in which employers are trying to take advantage of a seasonal classifica-



tion to get lower taxes under merit or experience rating it may be desirable to urge that there be no special treatment for seasonal workers. The whole problem of seasonal operation needs more study but the laws should not now allow employers to use seasonal operations to the disadvantage of workers.

### ELIGIBILITY

The eligibility requirements should be high enough to exclude casual workers who have only a little employment in the year. A flat requirement of lump sum earnings (e.g. \$130) should be rejected as an insufficient test of the worker's attachment to the labor market in weeks of work and as unduly favoring the worker whose weekly earnings are high over the low-paid man who nevertheless is above the casual labor class.

### FUNDS AND TAXES

#### Pooled Funds

Pooled funds offer the best opportunity for regular benefit payments and reasonable coverage. Every deviation from this principle increases the administrative costs. The attempts in some states to change to employer reserves should be resisted. Also in those states in which a part of the employer's contributions go into a pooled fund, proposals to put them all in reserves should be opposed. Experience has shown that not all the separate reserve accounts can remain solvent and the worker's benefit rights cannot be secure without a pool.

#### Taxes

There should be firm resistance at this time to a reduction of funds by lowering average tax collections. The cost of administering merit and experience rating plans and the impossibility at this time of estimating their effect on the size of the funds are reasons for determined opposition to them. If experience over a complete business cycle proves that funds are consistently larger than are needed the question of the desirability of extended coverage and benefits as opposed to reduced tax rates should be studied. The provisions for such differential taxes should be replaced by provisions for study or eliminated now and there should be active opposition to introducing any new experience rating proposals.

The bad experience of some states should not at this time be allowed to serve as a basis for introducing employee contributions in states without them. Rather, prospective reductions in average taxes should be more vigorously resisted.

### ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

#### Base and Benefit Years

Changes in base and benefit years are proposed in some states. The experience to date is too limited to say positively whether uniform or individual base and benefit years are preferable or whether they should be "years" in the sense of 12 months at all. For the present, then, it may be desirable to follow the suggestions of the state compensation commissions concerned in this matter. Comparison of state experience under several forms will make a conclusive determination of their relative advantages easier later.

#### Reports

Similarly the question whether reporting should be on a monthly or quarterly basis or by wage and separation reports may be left for experience to show the relative merits of the different systems. A move for annual reports only should be resisted because for the present, we need the information in the more frequent reports for administrative use,

and violations would be harder to control if only annual reports are required.

#### Disqualifications

Pressure in some states to increase the penalties for voluntary quitting and discharge for misconduct beyond the present provisions for a longer waiting period should be resisted. Making the waiting period so long or the benefits payable so small or for so short a period as to make compensation almost non-existent offers too great an opportunity for employers to take advantage of the workers, particularly if merit rating offers them an incentive to reduce benefits charged against them by making the worker quit "voluntarily" or by making layoffs appear to be "discharge for misconduct." The present penalties are sufficient for legitimate purposes.

The proposal in some states to permit the payment of benefits to a worker who is not "employable" because of illness under the same conditions and for the same period as if he were "unemployed" as the term is now understood, has grave disadvantages. While it is desirable to provide disability benefits, the actuarial problems of disability and unemployment are entirely different and it may cause injustice to one group or the other to combine the funds for the two kinds of coverage. Disability insurance would be better combined with old age insurance or a general health program than with unemployment, and at least until the unemployment funds have weathered a complete business cycle it would be unwise to saddle them with liability for such a different risk.

### CHARLIE, HERE ARE YOUR HOOKS

(Continued from page 65)

without mention of the feats of daring performed by linemen trusting to their iron claws. The old-time lineman laughed at danger and tweaked Death's whiskers with many a stunt that safety regulations now prohibit. Many a good man came to grief, but the ones who came through unscathed were cool-headed, quick and tough.

### AN ATHLETE ON HOOKS

Such a man was Brother Jack Cameron, who not only came forward as an unknown to defeat a champion for the world's up-and-down pole record, but also made sure his friends got time to place their bets. As related by "Shappie," the Masfield of the lines (F. Shapland, now on I. B. E. W. pension), this thrilling event took place in 1898 at the annual athletic meet of the Boston Caledonian Athletic Society, held at Nahant Beach, Mass. Hikers from all over the country gathered to watch the famed champion, Alec McDonald, perform his feat of dropping down a pole in record time. McDonald's admirers were sure that no one could beat his time up the pole and down. Jack Cameron, a slim youngster who had learned the trade working out in the country for his dad, had come to Boston only recently to work for the electric company. Only his close friends knew his prowess on the sticks. Betting naturally favored McDonald because the men argued, how could a man of his speed lose? But as the event approached the odds gradually swung round a little toward Cameron.

"The pole to be climbed," says Shappie, "was a chestnut, hard as iron, and full of knots and cracks, and was set two feet in the ground and 55 feet out, with four guy wires from the top to support it." Such a pole would offer a hiker but little purchase for his spurs.

In the preliminary event, where each man had the opportunity to test the pole and his equipment, McDonald led off. He went up with all he had but it did not seem exceptionally fast. But when he started down—how he cut loose!

"Four flashing leaps, in which his spurs hardly seemed to touch the pole, and he was standing safely on the ground. Time—18 seconds. For a moment the crowd was stunned with amazement. Never before had they witnessed a human being making such death-defying leaps. Then a great roar of applause broke out."

Cameron, meanwhile, was calculating his chances. "He has to go up before he can come down," he said to his pal, Reid. "While I'm making my prelim' get the boys to bet every cent of their cash on me."

Cameron went up the pole with an easy, gliding motion, taking his time, while his backers were placing their bets. He came down as deliberately as he went up. Then the real contest began.

McDonald swarmed up the pole at the crack of the gun, but his speed was no better than at the first try. He repeated his spectacular leaps and the crowd roared their heads off, but his time still stood at 18 seconds.

Cameron then toed the mark and at the starter's gun he was going up the pole with a speed that astonished the crowd. His descent, while not so flashy as McDonald's, was very fast. In his last leap down, his spur plug snapped off, but his time was announced at 16½ seconds. The judge asked him to put on another pair of hooks and try again. Changing his irons, Jack attempted to beat his time, but the result was exactly the same. Holding up his hand, the judge announced, "Cameron wins the climbing contest in 16½ seconds, which beats the world's record!" A tremendous roar went up, with Cameron's backers shrieking and hugging each other with joy. Why shouldn't they? They had garnered in every dollar that was to be had.

Although Jack tried again in other contests, he was never able to equal his own record made that day in Boston, which, so far as we know, still stands as the world's fastest time for going up and down a pole with the aid of the lineman's hooks.

In the old days, while the pole lines were flowing outwards, like a far-flung net, over the country, a lineman who knew his stuff could always find a job. If he went on a binge, or had an argument with the foreman, or didn't like the boarding house, he would quit without further ado and go somewhere else. Any crew that needed a man could sign him on, and few questions asked.

Now that the telephone lines are virtually a monopoly of Ma Bell, and the electric companies are very closely connected, the boomer is not so well received. Employers make a practice of checking a man's past service record, and the boomer, in spite of his skill and experience, does not fit in so well with their rules, the old-timers tell us. So the boomer linemen, like the western hooks, belong to a picture that is fast fading into the past.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1938, TO JANUARY 10, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	147965 149373	9.	B 132840 132850	B-77.	B-480001 480423	178.	580351 580378	284.	62829 62883
1.	62194 62202	9.	340162 340165	B-77.	B-481410 482250	184.	198146 198149	285.	497375 497387
1.	82658 82690	9.	348481 348730	B-77.	503989 505861	185.	190361 190423	291.	5515 5537
1.	251621 251643	9.	B 488146 488250	B-77.	922267 922275	186.	784360 784369	B-292.	627958 627967
1.	388275 388318	9.	B 516001 516210	B-79.	B 220563 220613	191.	583251 583275	295.	980030 980087
1.	215915 215990	9.	B 130553 130555	B-79.	B 259563 259612	193.	61024 61024	296.	771573 771577
1.	554914 555000	B-17.	337072 337073	B-79.	277154 277201	193.	107631 108000	301.	755413 755422
1.	858001 858118	B-17.	B 452421 452444	80.	128880 128932	193.	379494 379500	B-302.	261473 261501
B-3.	AJ 5153 5200	B-17.	465661 465750	80.	277770 277770	193.	704251 704467	B-302.	274294 274297
B-3.	AJ 5212 5283	B-17.	646501 647115	81.	390039 390092	194.	568700 568710	B-302.	390794 390794
B-3.	AJ 5403 5428	B-18.	H 128490 128611	82.	181208 181333	194.	633417 633620	B-302.	886851 886873
B-3.	AJ 5602 5609	B-18.	B 170428 170609	82.	795852 795972	194.	673517 673547	303.	767139 767141
B-3.	AJ 10565 10600	B-18.	398331 398338	B-83.	100511 100554	195.	256479 256500	B-304.	B 243441 243441
B-3.	AJ 10694 10752	B-18.	484438 484500	B-83.	B 272382 272400	195.	673501 673587	B-304.	B 484049 484102
B-3.	AJ 10802 10818	B-18.	630001 630647	B-83.	B 272516 272528	B-196.	54455 54470	B-304.	517301 517500
B-3.	AJ 11001 11003	B-18.	793256 793308	B-83.	B 332788 332839	B-196.	B 74141 74143	B-304.	563041 563078
B-3.	AJ 11201 11201	22.	218937 219000	B-83.	385860 385878	B-196.	121931 121931	B-304.	690751 690764
B-3.	A4H 341 374	22.	636751 636771	B-83.	515818 516000	B-196.	440722 440850	305.	456892 456920
B-3.	A4H 495 518	22.	894669 894714	B-83.	550503 551240	B-196.	B 498163 498367	312.	103613 103650
B-3.	DBM 388 400	26.	342694 342925	B-87.	23144 23151	197.	436911 436931	312.	394801 394816
B-3.	DBM 466 480	26.	956536 956558	93.	935495 935504	200.	241411 241520	313.	167647 167685
B-3.	DBM 623 624	26.	75820 75820	94.	517362 517368	B-201.	312771 312836	317.	919043 919065
B-3.	EJ 861 862	26.	149888 149888	B-95.	220051 220085	202.	47875 47885	318.	364006 364038
B-3.	EJ 1007 1007	27.	185847 185855	B-95.	310712 310713	202.	B 275523 275532	321.	170881 170902
B-3.	EApp 784 791	30.	235458 235470	96.	18777 18778	202.	B 489409 489614	321.	268693 268694
B-3.	EApp 872 878	32.	402385 402422	96.	213655 213671	202.	530705 530907	321.	795261 795273
B-3.	EApp 1027 1030	33.	247401 247411	96.	330356 330428	202.	933722 933760	322.	412506 412515
B-3.	F 131 136	33.	433055 433056	B-102.	167069 167168	205.	246257 246257	324.	411370 411409
B-3.	H 1592 1600	34.	40093 40095	103.	21751 21819	205.	991854 991883	325.	142808 142808
B-3.	H 1673 1734	34.	224955 225000	103.	30748 30757	208.	47416 47448	325.	154911 154971
B-3.	H 1825 1867	34.	528001 528046	103.	135618 135628	208.	452956 452966	326.	267877 267890
B-3.	H 2001 2007	34.	874459 874515	103.	323578 324203	209.	191395 191411	326.	296821 296826
B-3.	H 2201 2208	36.	22038 22045	103.	616581 616650	210.	302718 302877	326.	296821 296826
B-3.	I 1575 1600	36.	44263 44273	104.	285087 285320	211.	12426 12427	328.	134535 134595
B-3.	I 1677 1777	36.	84291 84338	105.	B 283506 283506	211.	135291 135350	332.	28599 28599
B-3.	I 1888 2000	36.	273975 273980	B-105.	B 291341 291349	211.	658981 658990	332.	49162 49167
B-3.	I 2094 2151	36.	274121 274131	105.	468909 468922	212.	21468 21468	332.	369084 369168
B-3.	I 2201 2209	36.	75551 75710	106.	381458 381498	212.	51299 51299	333.	243847 243854
B-3.	I 2401 2446	B-38.	137875 137884	106.	448110 448113	212.	106205 106210	333.	292231 292233
B-3.	I 2601 2627	B-38.	230072 230072	107.	167246 167249	B-237.	B 237148 237149	335.	104033 104045
B-3.	IApp 2 47	B-38.	534870 534908	107.	560337 560400	212.	302275 302284	336.	37559 37562
B-3.	IApp 201 205	B-38.	809291 809340	107.	611732 611734	212.	640204 640285	336.	758026 758052
B-3.	J 508 550	B-38.	925176 925705	B-110.	291611 291615	213.	249336 249660	339.	84339 84339
B-3.	J 707 726	B-39.	251798 251799	B-110.	485466 485548	213.	412375 412399	339.	307596 307661
B-3.	J 801 810	B-39.	428494 428494	B-110.	546751 547135	213.	644028 644082	340.	200729 200754
B-3.	OA 17741 17778	B-39.	564804 565061	B-110.	566069 566250	214.	414801 414900	340.	245018 245155
B-3.	OA 18564 18570	40.	91245 91285	B-110.	903840 903851	215.	388808 388832	341.	30334 30335
B-3.	OA 18651 18699	40.	184161 184165	111.	77022 77028	222.	109377 109390	341.	199150 199166
B-3.	OA 19153 19205	40.	563286 563730	113.	470952 471000	223.	55389 55446	343.	252937 252958
B-3.	OA 19401 19416	41.	97133 97141	113.	834813 834816	224.	826378 826418	344.	845102 845116
B-3.	OG 77962 78182	41.	151078 151214	114.	215275 215281	225.	391208 391216	348.	320974 321000
B-3.	OG 78201 78358	41.	827273 827287	117.	77421 77452	229.	10206 10206	348.	708751 708817
B-3.	BFQ 10304 10400	41.	834248 834256	B-120.	457949 458027	229.	63929 63929	349.	36618 36750
B-3.	BFQ 10739 10800	42.	973778 973781	121.	576826 576937	229.	512651 512671	349.	40501 41058
B-3.	BFQ 10939 11165	44.	104571 104582	125.	192007 192007	230.	36084 36084	349.	283706 283900
B-3.	BFQ 11201 11344	46.	189321 189710	125.	269245 269250	230.	445803 445879	349.	305667 305676
B-3.	BFQ 11601 11648	46.	384491 384520	125.	556193 556930	231.	224295 224295	350.	168012 168012
B-3.	BFM 2187 2213	46.	581866 581870	125.	672001 672028	B-232.	94849 94870	350.	401743 401754
B-3.	BL 31598 31600	B-48.	191826 191833	129.	662585 662585	B-232.	B 302460 302464	351.	112881 112892
B-3.	BL 31741 32000	B-48.	B 286243 286254	129.	902815 902829	235.	227619 227627	352.	38368 38374
B-3.	BL 32190 32400	B-48.	362294 362565	B-130.	114001 114332	236.	487986 487995	352.	522297 522490
B-3.	BL 32597 32800	B-48.	B 449514 449663	B-130.	399803 399822	237.	165145 165171	B-354.	313213 313215
B-3.	BL 32852 33200	B-48.	673885 673972	B-130.	471681 471750	238.	27977 27977	B-354.	417601 417656
B-3.	BL 33209 33691	B-50.	B 166723 166736	B-130.	689251 689450	238.	388226 388251	B-358.	16137 16240
B-3.	BL 34001 34167	B-50.	222356 222356	131.	2949 2974	240.	519891 519928	B-358.	305346 305399
B-3.	BL 34401 34423	B-50.	353791 353890	133.	88824 88825	241.	304528 304542	360.	336018 336035
B-3.	BL 34801 34802	53.	B 479421 479443	133.	401670 401691	245.	177851 178025	360.	403703 403800
B-3.	BMQ 3545 3600	53.	356101 356178	135.	216192 216219	246.	612469 612487	361.	559051 559077
B-3.	BMQ 3844 3962	B-53.	B 459352 459419	B-138.	279184 279215	247.	400699 400706	362.	321053 321055
B-3.	BMQ 4166 4189	54.	351454 351473	B-138.	286242 286254	251.	557551 557552	362.	390623 390648
B-3.	BMQ 4618 4620	55.	164145 164176	139.	568531 568551	251.	399409 399416	363.	398747 398768
B-3.	BMQ 4801 4824	55.	202100 202102	141.	137547 137577	252.	520573 520508	365.	93264 93282
B-3.	BMQ 5219 5228	B-56.	66435 66437	B-145.	105190 105285	253.	213492 213492	366.	97548 97568
B-3.	BM 30608 30765	B-56.	187893 187894	B-145.	148585 148585	253.	374768 374786	370.	525146 525153
B-3.	BM 31039 31111	B-56.	268226 268226	B-145.	377729 377819	253.	756623 756634	371.	771323 771324
B-3.	BM 31588 31600	B-56.	307212 307230	B-145.	906825 906859	254.	381911 381914	377.	353081 353118
B-3.	BM 31625 31906	B-56.	384397 384423	146.	90851 90880	255.	79390 79394	377.	913562 913569
B-3.	BM 32028 32214	B-57.	B 132700 132744	146.	312044 312044	256.	247783 247794	378.	418389 418389
B-3.	BM 32582 32719	B-57.	250463 250463	150.	684709 684717	257.	474843 474873	378.	783205 783210
B-3.	BM 32801 32809	B-57.	437781 437811	152.	871093 871120	259.	465187 465192	379.	824529 824546
B-3.	BS 6760 6800	B-57.	B 499380 499500	156.	411001 411003	259.	598369 598394	380.	907782 907811
B-3.	BS 6991 7200	B-57.	B 525001 525700	156.	785385 785400	262.	467181 467206	383.	776542 776551
B-3.	BS 7299 7561	B-57.	526508 526509	157.	797334 797355	262.	844401 844470	384.	5033 5042
B-3.	BS 7601 7654	59.	128963 128963	159.	316154 316217	265.	651301 651318	385.	81542 81551
B-3.	BS 8001 8010	59.	353167 353250	163.	271915 271967	267.	512881 512881	386.	764591 764609
4.	414006 414009	60.	380287 380296	164.	491 1030	268.	261791 261793	389.	168133 168146
6.	146860 146884	60.	527337 527443	166.	98113 98172	268.	298578 298605	390.	154931 155009
6.	367082 367344	67.	368327 368344	166.	239641 239641	269.	932121 932156	393.	430560 430576
8.	19349 19363	68.	254056 254128	166.	759582 759600	270.	100982 100986	394.	306781 306791
8.	607343 607384	68.	437355 437359	166.	914101 914102	271.	420724 420750	396.	451397 451444
8.	626470 626485	69.	413104 413118	169.	786261 786268	271.	626251 626272	396.	505944 505978
8.	823179 823295	72.	524684 52469						



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
406	892459 892479	522	94030 94050	649	317146 317235	747	387356 387440	865	276635 276746
409	653251 653292	522	394501 394505	650	281682	748	132531 132600	867	90511 90520
409	989982 990000	526	244102 244109	650	202101 202142	748	424666 424668	868	448281 448380
411	410717 410753	526	246111 246115	651	239411 239433	750	565719 565723	870	464969 465000
411	453814 453815	527	46784 46785	652	409512 409525	750	792246 792279	872	769582 769587
B-412	B 199272 199343	527	966572 966606	652	576462	B-752	B 264012 264013	B-874	527280 527284
B-412	B 231475 231519	528	453978 454072	653	400005 400034	B-752	511221 511224	878	488602 488604
B-412	462123 462170	532	468273 468339	659	389398	753	122584 122630	881	163798 163849
B-412	414249 414259	537	259466 259478	659	529339 529500	757	845548 845559	882	309955 309955
413	41135 41136	538	562039 562076	659	635251 635443	758	543876 543913	882	528517 528527
413	192386 192427	539	652079 652096	659	780722 780743	760	440236 440250	884	262041 262047
413	890655 890684	540	698739 698769	660	389137 389178	760	535767 535840	884	284754 284764
B-414	94314 94350	543	89298 89302	660	422098 422102	760	578551 758608	884	424406 424408
B-414	B 305120 305121	545	414901 414931	660	755807 755810	761	390321 390376	884	772076 772099
416	473347 473375	B-548	B 261918 261919	662	425001 425002	762	171606 171608	885	193175 193211
B-418	B 242857 242865	B-548	791623 791631	662	773864 773881	762	403245 403256	887	281051 281059
B-418	248346 248367	549	11911 11914	664	281241 281250	B-763	B 246965 246966	887	450370 450486
B-418	445329 445484	549	53962 54000	664	585751 585810	B-763	250139 250141	889	161330
B-418	776575 776590	549	579751 579787	B-667	B 167968 168000	B-763	301640 301654	889	370933 370986
421	326051 326080	550	412096 412099	B-667	B 272767 272775	B-763	408428 408502	890	405340 405355
422	383416 383420	550	530971 530987	B-667	B 298873 298925	B-763	242306 242307	892	895371 895379
422	554566 554567	551	16936 16940	B-667	439082 439160	764	921111 921140	895	183881 183907
424	76754 76764	552	206724 206753	671	336821 336856	764	360968 370996	895	301874 301877
426	413708 413720	B-554	B 307042 307090	673	561055 561073	770	64213 64285	897	78713 78742
427	256188 256189	B-554	771768 771784	674	145237 145298	772	756478 756479	899	469583 469620
427	258572 258641	555	402660 402695	674	262528 262535	B-773	99715 99741	900	87226 87239
430	791590 791615	558	134300 134317	B-675	460928 461008	B-773	B 289804	901	598549 598552
B-431	B 333642 333655	558	289052 289292	676	268899 268965	774	553665 553715	902	53626 53656
B-431	980685 980714	561	942476 942679	677	43037 43050	776	289731 289792	902	87972 88004
434	240786 240792	564	229609 229622	678	242105 242106	782	246496 246503	903	490444 490450
B-435	B 264936 264945	567	134048 134132	678	382201 382215	784	233568 233595	B-904	102308 102332
B-435	B 364597 364630	568	54258 54259	678	772786 772800	B-785	299856 299882	B-904	B 287104
B-435	649361 649390	568	296345 296379	680	45650 45652	B-785	794804 794831	B-907	B 261873 261900
436	88420 88432	B-569	21889 21896	680	799939 799960	786	103774 103841	B-907	B 313801 313808
436	573781 573784	B-569	413032 413037	683	219746 219750	786	426011 426062	B-907	508991 509007
437	100513 100539	B-569	447312 447515	683	415201 415270	787	101956 101961	B-909	B 234632
B-439	505789 505800	B-570	175552	683	419193 419229	789	793895 793903	B-909	463423 463443
B-439	592501 592534	B-570	258270 258282	B-684	87531 87545	791	297826 297837	910	385827 385847
B-441	584619 584640	B-570	271803 271807	B-684	211819 211833	791	573834 573911	911	58331 58380
444	60108 60114	572	770030 770046	B-684	280190 280200	792	220091 220093	911	173198 173200
444	665725 665740	573	56495 56506	B-684	292201 292202	792	795787 795800	913	392721 392748
B-446	123251 123264	574	28403 28406	685	35470 35491	794	965	913	761708
B-446	B 297011	574	529802 529910	685	225465	795	83658 83678	918	798485 798498
449	17736 17740	577	866592 866608	686	71732	795	571681	B-921	B 59215 59224
449	27628	581	584251 584270	686	429720 429740	798	435101 435131	B-921	B 550468 550500
449	856967 856973	581	936211 936250	689	306985 306994	799	95381 95406	B-921	B 579001 579817
450	29100 29139	583	91403 91459	689	655503 655562	800	364745 364780	925	27115 27118
451	774345 774349	585	347882 347907	694	369977 370012	801	99886 99902	B-926	B 264022 264023
B-453	53863 53864	589	302298 302303	697	51463 51466	802	522718 522724	B-926	B 284754 284762
B-453	B 250617 250647	589	338557 338685	697	851296 851353	B-803	301166 301187	B-926	424406 424408
B-453	321317 321375	590	21204 21210	697	895781 895921	804	401431 401437	B-926	772076 772099
B-453	923442 923443	591	35289 35294	698	245049	806	766372 766380	932	793119 793136
457	386721 386732	591	76641 76650	698	343538 343559	809	523754 523767	934	793102 793106
459	236586	591	400801 400850	700	788529 788535	811	774221 774225	935	296582 296590
459	582765 582861	592	320132 320134	701	960585 960712	812	100180 100192	B-936	236221 236225
461	969982 970002	592	499035 499063	B-702	34137 34138	813	308281 308335	942	510178 510197
B-462	433967	594	378089 378107	B-702	75896 75910	815	250838 250848	943	269737 269753
B-465	55720	595	327291 327300	B-702	108001 108021	815	380122 380129	943	309306 309330
B-465	B 275811 275820	595	455330 455642	B-702	358079 358099	817	93995 93999	B-945	B 262833 262834
B-465	B 491563 491929	595	577051	B-702	457725 457741	817	294202 294750	B-945	B 303657 303665
B-465	963645 963795	595	881931 881970	B-702	458371	817	581251 581764	949	245927 245928
468	230766 230767	595	94412 94416	B-702	510126 510154	817	1777 1789	949	382184 382204
470	396901 396905	596	258789	B-702	510973 510993	819	145025 145029	B-952	788355 788374
470	512383 512400	597	88744 88755	B-702	531944 531956	820	494892 494897	B-952	293448 293457
B-474	334540 334580	598	490721 490728	B-702	532606 532611	821	399369 399388	956	14591 14595
B-474	570190 570193	599	37821	B-702	567718 567728	824	76194 76211	957	399634 399677
B-474	632260 632460	599	790979 791004	B-702	636073 636098	B-828	B 187451 187463	958	242900 242903
475	405664 405686	600	380439 380445	B-702	697423 697431	B-828	B 233198 233207	959	B 138001 138038
B-476	B 255929	601	61728 61736	B-702	782198 782200	B-828	B 539071 539250	959	402751 (Orig.)
B-476	B 257874 257884	601	412201 412204	B-702	782890 782913	B-828	B 562501 562980	960	511595 511600
B-476	518930 518947	601	792858 792900	B-702	841321 841341	B-829	B 530251 532500	B-962	B 283783 283800
B-477	247171 247230	601	940513 940522	B-702	875136 875140	B-829	B 532501 533250	963	314102 314113
479	225266 225273	602	42419 42422	B-703	B 300336 300337	B-829	B 533470 534000	B-964	308701 308738
479	443651 443673	602	406233 406252	B-703	567788	B-829	B 570001 570541	B-965	B 291326 291349
479	776285 776292	B-603	92612 92615	B-703	797066 797097	B-832	16956 17008	B-965	429200 429204
480	11477	604	133332 133412	707	506649 506700	B-832	23200 23231	B-965	490895 491098
480	891969 891982	605	B 300901 300985	707	753409 753423	B-832	52154 52167	B-965	764326 764400
481	7067 (orig.)	605	B 338401 338459	708	82010 82050	B-832	B 476690 476994	B-965	B 705001 705021
481	513928 514084	605	416401 416438	708	416701 416709	B-822	B 548299 548828	966	B 248701 248770
B-482	400531 400541	605	578251 578290	709	104911 104926	833	266739 266741	966	B 306301 306313
483	376620 376758	B-609	782193 782199	710	15564 15577	833	287744 287767	968	95706 95727
488	125606 125612	611	195336 195337	B-711	284544 284549	833	512873 512887	969	414301 414327
488	573033 573097	611	522951 523013	B-711	B 293101 293102	B-835	79656 79657	972	492299 492300
488	659959 659963	612	384610 384615	B-711	B 311408	B-835	232761 232780	972	607501 607508
491	785027 785042	612	555183 555193	B-711	531256 531428	B-837	B 312276 312300	B-973	B 283881 283887
492	929126 929173	614	529340 529353	712	62818	B-837	B 336001 336009	B-973	422866 422867
493	498890 498900	614	577651 577652	712	171047 171067	B-837	982702 982718	B-973	769395 769411
493	593251 593253	616	412838 412874	B-713	B 60891 61150	838	208397	B-981	B 277841 277854
493	958844 958853	616	576763 576776	B-713	190861 190865	838	400320 400348	B-981	412701 412703
B-495	97839 97907	617	50650 50655	B-713	266141 266164	B-839	B 53814 53889	B-981	531754 531764
B-495	B 258465 258471	617	208378 208455	B-713	B 49				



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B-1020	B 330778 330807	B-1102	B 279904 279948	832-16981-990, 23199.	152, 240.	854, 531068, 153, 157,			
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B-1022	B 271473 271500	B-1104	B 556582 556768	884-262043-045.	107-560349.	532053, 205, 336, 349,			
3-1022	B 329450	1105	178893 178905	911-178199.	110-546809, 566198.	702, 533035, 494, 558,			
1025	771039 771042	1108	61617 61628	932-793132-135.	125-556729, 760, 899,	570016, 363-364.			
B-1030	B 185501 185520	B-1109	649541 649631	973-422865.	672007.	832-23222, 476694, 788,			
1032	160285 160287	B-1112	B 71826	1020-330801-805.	130-114007, 009, 019-020,	915, 941, 548336, 423.			
1036	672467 672485	B-1112	623871 624000	1042-631963-969.	081, 262, 689373.	833-512887.			
1037	460700 460800	B-1112	716251 716368	1057-507421.	131-2950.	865-276648.			
B-1041	B 68111 68210	B-1115	296781 296787	1075-236799.	145-377729, 759.	868-448366.			
B-1041	B 507751 508280	B-1116	B 210026 210108	1082-252571-575.	159-316158.	892-795375.			
B-1041	B 555201 555750	B-1118	938		177-39391-39400, 337885.	917-556066.			
B-1042	681970 681992	B-1118	605628 605651		193-107679-688, 836-837.	926-772095.			
B-1045	B 228842 228900	B-1120	907 925		202-47877, 882, 884,	929-304550.			
B-1045	577951 578014	B-1120	832170 832202		489424, 479, 482, 579,	965-291331, 490947, 491028,			
B-1048	90341 90410	B-1125	B 304349 304381		530793, 846, 856, 933742,	066, 705012.			
B-1048	297198 297220	B-1126	259259 259260		746.	996-100743.			
B-1050	42992 42995	B-1126	304957 304984		205-991563.	1030-185519-520.			
B-1051	173251 173293	B-1127	233901 233914		245-178016.	1041-68144.			
B-1051	175421 175500	B-1127	495001 495280		291-5508.	1092-278786, 363059.			
B-1051	229713 229726	B-1130	B 57650 57681		292-627961.	1104-556592, 639.			
B-1052	6085 6086	B-1130	B 509251 509265		304-563041-042.	1130-567388.			
B-1052	413467 413498	B-1130	B 567192 567750		321-268693.				
1057	507418 507443	1131	492781 492787		332-369138, 155.				
B-1058	216501 216600	1135	270221 270254		336-37559.				
B-1058	230507 230510	1147	476381 476450		352-38368.				
B-1060	4161 4244	1151	656578 656589		372-443426.				
B-1064	151211 151290	1156	103109 103120		390-154989.				
B-1067	250305 250306				396-451423.				
B-1067	536496 536580				405-399224.				
B-1071	222405 222462				412-199292, 231495, 514,				
B-1071	271589 271590				414250, 462124.				
1072	294071				414-94324.				
1072	970772 970786				474-632411.				
B-1075	B 236800				480-891970.				
B-1079	B 127787 127820				488-573082.				
B-1080	558777 558842				500-548305, 470.				
B-1081	231421 231430				501-21005, 99841-99850,				
B-1082	B 252564 252576				297800, 808, 836, 841,				
B-1084	B 253036 253037				955, 297997.				
B-1084	B 475300 475458				511-75498.				
B-1085	B 253293 253295				528-454037.				
B-1085	B 429936 429991				569-21890, 413035, 037,				
1088	253675 253681				447360.				
1088	486576 486731				585-91411.				
B-1089	549109 549162				592-499058.				
B-1090	62270				605-300978, 338441.				
B-1090	218212 218250				611-195334-335.				
B-1090	558001 558057				640-346766-768.				
B-1091	532454 532477				659-389261, 274, 529371-				
B-1092	278834 278838				372, 635251.				
B-1092	363229 363258				689-655507, 511.				
B-1093	255046				697-851345.				
B-1093	256299 256300				702-75905.				
1095	680800 680842				716-513329.				
B-1096	B 546210 546555				728-829803.				
B-1097	B 279710				763-246965, 250140, 408431,				
B-1097	B 484600 484612				447, 480, 485.				
B-1098	69896				786-425965, 426039.				
B-1098	553655 554102				828-233201.				
1101	366110 366126				829-530252, 499, 780, 812,				
B-1102	B 503261 503306								

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-1102	B 279904 279948	832-16981-990, 23199.	152, 240.	854, 531068, 153, 157,					
B-1104	B 68542 68615	833-287763-766.	95-22069.	268, 393, 397, 685,					
B-1104	B 556582 556768	884-262043-045.	107-560349.	532053, 205, 336, 349,					
1105	178893 178905	911-178199.	110-546809, 566198.	702, 533035, 494, 558,					
1108	61617 61628	932-793132-135.	125-556729, 760, 899,	570016, 363-364.					
B-1109	649541 649631	973-422865.	672007.	832-23222, 476694, 788,					
B-1112	B 71826	1020-330801-805.	130-114007, 009, 019-020,	915, 941, 548336, 423.					
B-1112	623871 624000	1042-631963-969.	081, 262, 689373.	833-512887.					
B-1112	716251 716368	1057-507421.	131-2950.	865-276648.					
B-1115	296781 296787	1075-236799.	145-377729, 759.	868-448366.					
B-1116	B 210026 210108	1082-252571-575.	159-316158.	892-795375.					
B-1118	938		177-39391-39400, 337885.	917-556066.					
B-1118	605628 605651		193-107679-688, 836-837.	926-772095.					
B-1120	907 925		202-47877, 882, 884,	929-304550.					
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B-1125	B 304349 304381		530793, 846, 856, 933742,	066, 705012.					
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B-1126	304957 304984		205-991563.	1030-185519-520.					
B-1127	233901 233914		245-178016.	1041-68144.					
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-1102	B 279904 279948	832-16981-990, 23199.	152, 240.	854, 531068, 153, 157,					
B-1104	B 68542 68615	833-287763-766.	95-22069.	268, 393, 397, 685,					
B-1104	B 556582 556768	884-262043-045.	107-560349.	532053, 205, 336, 349,					
1105	178893 178905	911-178199.	110-546809, 566198.	702, 533035, 494, 558,					
1108	61617 61628	932-793132-135.	125-556729, 760, 899,	570016, 363-364.					
B-1109	649541 649631	973-422865.	672007.	832-23222, 476694, 788,					
B-1112	B 71826	1020-330801-805.	130-114007, 009, 019-020,	915, 941, 548336, 423.					
B-1112	623871 624000	1042-631963-969.	081, 262, 689373.	833-512887.					
B-1112	716251 716368	1057-507421.	131-2950.	865-276648.					
B-1115	296781 296787	1075-236799.	145-377729, 759.	868-448366.					
B-1116	B 210026 210108	1082-252571-575.	159-316158.	892-795375.					
B-1118	938		177-39391-39400, 337885.	917-556066.					
B-1118	605628 605651		193-107679-688, 836-837.	926-772095.					
B-1120	907 925		202-47877, 882, 884,	929-304550.					
B-1120	832170 832202		489424, 479, 482, 579,	965-291331, 490947, 491028,					
B-1125	B 304349 304381		530793, 846, 856, 933742,	066, 705012.					
B-1126	259259 259260		746.	996-100743.					
B-1126	304957 304984		205-991563.	1030-185519-520.					
B-1127	233901 233914		245-178016.	1041-68144.					
B-1127	495001 495280		291-5508.	1092-278786, 363059.					
B-1130	B 57650 57681		292-627961.	1104-556592, 639.					
B-1130	B 509251 509265		304-563041-042.	1130-567388.					
B-1130	B 567192 567750		321-268693.						
1131	492781 492787		332-369138, 155.						
1135	270221 270254		336-37559.						
1147	476381 476450		352-38368.						
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1156	103109 103120		390-154989.						
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-1102	B 279904 279948	832-16981-990, 23199.	152, 240.	854, 531068, 153, 157,					
B-1104	B 68542 68615	833-287763-766.	95-22069.	268, 393, 397, 685,					
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60-380290.	
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196-498364-369.	
201-312831-835.	
209-191397-398, 403.	
223-55421-430.	
251-389413.	
262-844396-400.	
302-274292-293.	
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378-414389.	
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490-11476.	
501-21043-060, 297800.	
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650-281681.	
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702-532605.	
716-916876-880.	
759-264331.	
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1-62188-190, 858116-117.	
B-3-AJ 5282.	
B-3-A4H 346.	
B-3-H 1866.	
B-3-I 1948.	
B-3-J 514.	
B-3-OA 17766.	
B-3-XG 78038, 78099,	
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78175, 78201, 78204,	
78212, 78217, 78274,	
78299, 78333.	
B-3-BFQ 10315, 10342,	
10791, 11201.	
B-3-BFM 2188.	
B-3-BL 32238, 32702,	
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B-3-BM 3847.	
B-3-BM 30609, 30751,	
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B-3-BS 7368, 7392, 7546.	
B-3-XG 76934, 77345, 434,	
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9-B 134637, 552909.	
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38-75701, 925265.	
40-184163.	
41-151153.	
48-B 286251, 362494,	
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57-132722, 727, 730,	
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60-527384, 390.	
82-181249.	
83-332796, 345095, 515826,	
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## PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

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439-436112-120, 122.	
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48-362564-565.	
211-135348-350.	

## DOES GUILD COLOR THE NEWS?

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and then seceded under the leadership of Heywood Broun to the CIO. Now come these embarrassing questions as to whether or not the Guild is itself coloring the news.

An incident occurred at the Pittsburgh convention of the CIO which rocked the newspaper industry. A member of the official staff of the Guild brought in a resolution charging that reporters were not giving the CIO a fair deal in the press. Such a hullabaloo was raised against this charge that Heywood Broun took the platform and defended the Guild, saying, "So I say to the men and women of the working press that neither the resolution nor the speech meant to reflect on any single working newspaper man or woman here."

Mr. Broun covered up the previous attack on the reporters with this apology, and he hid behind the old charge that it was the publishers and not the reporters who were guilty of the distortion. It is believed that the resolution was in part directed at Louis Stark, veteran labor editor of the New York Times. Mr. Stark has a reputation of unusual breadth of knowledge and fairness in his reporting of labor news. He was at one time a

member of the Guild but resigned when the Guild seceded from the American Federation of Labor, and when the small group of officials around Broun began autocratically to control the Guild's policies.

## ERVIN MAKES CHARGES

When the New Republic, a weekly, reported the incident at Pittsburgh, it failed to make clear the course of events there and protected Broun in his wiggle-and-woggle policy. Charles Ervin, an old newspaperman, also in the CIO, wrote a vigorous letter to the New Republic attacking its policy of reporting and charged there had been an actual distortion by the New Republic of events in Pittsburgh. Mr. Ervin vigorously defended Louis Stark.

Here is a situation of deep interest to all labor unionists and to the public generally. Because this, too, involves the fundamental tenet of free press, clean

news and the preservation of democracy. Members of the American Federation of Labor have frequently felt there has not been a fair reporting of the epic struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO by Guild members, and that the CIO got much the better of the bargain.

## CLOSER RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN LABOR

(Continued from page 63)

emphasized anew American principles, stressing that there shall be no intervention in the affairs of any state by another state; that all differences or disputes be settled by peaceful means; the ostracism of force for the settlement of disputes and the exaltation of international law.

In view of what was done at this important conference—important to the entire world—in view of the spirit of democracy that was everywhere evident there, and the unanimous declarations for democratic principles; in view of the type of labor movement that I found in South America, I heartily and emphatically recommend to this executive council that action be taken at once to cement the relationships between the labor movements of South America and the American Federation of Labor.



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## HOLLYWOOD HAS A RADIO CITY

(Continued from page 75)

Each process requires a separate set of amplifiers.

The mounting of the loud speaker at sufficient height so that no one can stand in line with the speaker and the control engineer, thus interfering with his reception of the program, is an innovation in control room construction.

## ELIMINATING "HOSTILE" SOUNDS

While a broadcasting studio's ultimate function is to produce and transmit controlled sounds, one of its major problems is the elimination and suppression of "hostile" sounds, and the means devised for accomplishing this are worthy of note. To reduce noise from the outside, the entrances to the studios are made through soundproof chambers consisting of an outer and inner set of doors. Even sound emanating from the program itself, however, tends to echo off the studio surfaces, causing what is known as "mike rattle." To disperse these sounds the studio walls and the stage ceilings are built in a series of V shapes. The studio's lighting is of the indirect cove type, but protection must be taken against sound bouncing from the light fixtures, so they are covered by V-surfaced valances. Another factor to be dealt with is that sound ordinarily behaves differently in a room filled with people than in an empty room. To attain the maximum sound control, the seats are upholstered with special material which will absorb as much sound as would be absorbed if they were occupied.

Building vibrations will also cause mike rattle. One of the smaller studios is equipped with an organ. In order to prevent the communication of the vibrations to other studios, this studio is so constructed that it is literally suspended in a larger room. There is a communicating corridor for the use of the artists in going to and from the studios. To eliminate vibrations from this source the corridor is mounted on cork—with sufficient insulation, it is said, so that an auto truck could rumble on its surface without the vibrations being communicated to the studios. It is believed that this precaution is not to be interpreted as a reflection on the decorum of the artists.

## POWER AND AIR CONDITIONING

Too frequently basements are not given their proper credit. The basement of Hollywood Radio City is especially interesting, for it is there that the power and air conditioning machinery is located. As a provision against power failure, in addition to the regular and emergency power lines from the outside, there has been installed an automatic gasoline-driven generator with an automatic switch which could start the generator furnishing sufficient power for normal broadcasting within a fraction of a second after the failure of the outside power.

The air conditioning plant controls the temperature and the humidity in the studios. The water tank used for cooling the air has an 85,000 gallon capacity. The system makes eight complete air changes per hour. Into the air conditioning plant went

140,000 pounds of galvanized sheet steel, 385 lineal feet of ducts, 244 air filters, 10,000 feet of soft cork insulation, 45,000 feet of soft balsam sound absorbent and 36,000 feet of soft insulation around the ducts. There are 105,025 cubic feet of air churned through the fans and over the cooling coils each minute, which spectacle may be observed through either of two portholes built in the side of the tank for the benefit of visitors.

## OTHER FEATURES

Another feature of Hollywood Radio City is that the steel framework of the structure was put together by means of electric welding. Not a rivet was used in its construction.

The three-story office building is as modern and complete as are the broadcasting studios and equipment. There are also well-furnished lounging rooms for men and women, artists' dressing rooms and clients' rooms, affording vantage points from which sponsors may witness their programs.

While it would require one who is exceptionally cultivated in that line to apply their correct names, the colors employed in decoration are varied and effective, having been selected with an eye to utility as well as to appearance. For example, the roofs of the studios, which resemble flat domes, are painted with aluminum to keep out the infra red or heat waves of the sun, and

thereby increase air conditioning efficiency. To the objection of a weather conscious citizen of the community that such a precaution against the friendly California sun was unnecessary, it was pointed out that even so the gleaming domes serve as a landmark to aviators in Southern California.

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# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

## WE COMMA CROPPER

The thing that puzzles us poor scribblers most,

Is where to put the pesky little comma.  
It's tragedy! It's comedy! It's dromma!  
For when to punctuate and when to coast,  
Is knowledge which few wire-fixers boast.  
We understand Ohm's law and such. But, mamma!

Those comma rules are fog in Yokohama!  
Anent the which, I now propose a toast:

To Doris and Edith for their aid  
In towing foundered writers into port!  
Our JOURNAL shows they know their way about.

When manuscripts come dotted, spotted, sprayed  
With punctuation points of every sort,  
They'd rather we had left the commas out, no doubt!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

\* \* \*

## ON WITH THE BATTLE!

The 50-cent words of our contributor, Abe Glick,  
Are swell, dandy, fine, and with a knack  
Of lilting lines that are monthly perused and scanned.

But Abe's phrasing is too exacting and carefully planned,  
And therefore my gleanings  
Search lighter verse for meanings,  
That don't require repeated readings for its thought.

When a picture is painted it goes for naught  
If it hasn't got the depth artistic,  
Or a touch imbued with the mystic,  
Nor is it classic, containing the fistic  
Combat between husband and wife and such breed;

But I can't help it, Abe, it's such stuff I read.  
However, it's my tendency to take issue  
As I'm particularly involved because I'm new  
To matrimonial partnership—  
With some misapprehensions as how the missus is going to snap the whip.

So if I can't follow your verbal stuffin'  
It might be rather, Abe, because I'm wonder-  
ing how

Sleepy Steve made out with his wife in cuffin'.  
Strange to say, Abe, my heart goes out to  
those guys with wives so cruel,  
Who lay wait for the old man to arrive home,  
to fight a duel;

And I'd like to point out: If that guy Hitler  
only a wife had he,  
"T'would be a better world to live in for all of  
us. You get me?"

May these words ably depict  
The future, written by Abe Glick:

"May the warring factions effectively combine  
And settle their differences in '39!"

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

## And by the way—Where IS Sleepy Steve?

\* \* \*

*No, Brother Mike, we didn't think you fellows were dead, exactly, but how'd we know until you showed some life? Don't forget, ballyhoo begins at home.*

## MARITIME "SPARKS"

I'm a maritime "sparks" in a shipbuilding yard,  
A good electrician, poor as a bard.  
I read all your JOURNALS, each column you print,  
Never a word about us, not even a hint.

Have you no word of praise on your lips  
For builders of ships?

We work hard and sweat, eight hours perspire  
'Neath hot sultry decks, shaping up wire,  
But never I've seen in your JOURNAL or read  
Of maritime workers. Do you think we are dead?

Have you no word of praise on your lips  
For builders of ships?

We work and we slave with no fanfare or fuss.  
We have no one to point a finger at us.  
No one to praise us in song or in prose;  
Why this should be, God only knows.

Have you no word of praise on your lips  
For builders of ships?

We are good union men; we are hardy and able.  
We are worthy of hire on pulling in cable.  
We can plan out our panels, boxes and such.  
If you praise us a little, do you think it's too much

For us to expect when time after time  
We have looked in vain in your column of rhyme

For a word about wiremen who are carrying cards  
And working on boats in shipbuilding yards?

Have you no word of praise on your lips  
For builders of ships?

We maritime workers make this our goal:  
Into bulkheads of steel we breathe a soul,  
And when out at sea you see beautiful ships  
Will you let slip a word of praise from your lips?

Or have you no word of praise on your lips  
For builders of ships?

MICHAEL A. CARLOZZI,  
L. U. No. 664, New York.

\* \* \*

## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES

One of our Washington, D. C., Brothers was visiting the aquarium. Before one tank quite a crowd had gathered as an attendant was explaining about the electric eel.

"He really gives off a very powerful shock," he said.

"Zat so?" said the wire patcher. "What's his voltage?"

## OUR JOURNAL

Would you like to read the stirring and adventurous careers

Of our steadfast Brother members for close to 50 years?

Would you like a pleasing ration—a diet of the facts

On some crisis of suspense, another publication lacks?

If you would like to know the turmoil and struggles we have had,

You will find that in our JOURNAL, too, from some old faithful lad.

Perhaps you would like to correspond and ask what can be done?

Well, our famous Editor, he will answer every one.

You'll find hints for every worker, the craft to advance;

On every job to use, whenever you get a chance.

It's a monthly containing news interesting and new,

And I'm sure none are better in the labor world for you.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
L. U. No. 39.

\* \* \*

## TO LINEMAN LENNIE

Perhaps you will be a boss some day,  
And loaf and still draw your pay,  
But you will find to your sorrow,  
That there is just more grief tomorrow.

You will carry the book, the other guys do the work,

But you will have a duty you can't shirk;  
And the little more you draw on payday,  
Doesn't keep your hair from turning gray.

The boss' duties aren't few, but many,  
So keep hitting those sticks, Lennie,  
And your missus will still admire your looks,  
Just the same as though you took over the books.

JOHN AIKIN,  
L. U. No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill.

\* \* \*

## "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"

I shot me a grunt  
The other day,  
'Cause the dirty bum  
Had this to say—

"Don't speak to me  
Of linemen bold,  
With hairy chests  
And hearts of gold.

"They're only human  
Monkey men  
That really should be  
In a pen."

And so I shot him  
With my thirty-two.  
Now tell me, boys,  
Wouldn't you?

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
Local No. B-702.



---

**W**HEN I hear a popular vote spoken of as mob government I feel like telling the man who dares so to speak that he has no right to call himself an American. . . .

What is a mob? A mob is a body of men in hot contact with one another, moved by ungovernable pressure to do a hasty thing that they will regret the next day. Do you see anything resembling a mob in that voting population of the countryside, men tramping over the mountains, men going to the general store up in the village, men moving in little talking groups to the corner grocery to cast their ballots—is that your notion of a mob? Or is it your notion of a free, self-governing people? I am not afraid of the judgments so expressed if you give men time to think, if you give them a clear conception of the things they are to vote for; because the chiefest conviction and passion of my heart is that the common people, by which I mean all of us, are to be absolutely trusted.

—WOODROW WILSON.

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